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ABSTRACT

This guide for playing women's volleyball dated July 1971 - July 1973 details rules and standards as well as the Division for Girls and Women's Sports (DGWS) statement of beliefs. Specific articles dealing with teamwork, basic fundamentals, suggestions for beginners, a volleyball mini unit, and volleyball visual aids are included. The booklet discusses DGWS official volleyball rules and experimental rules, suggested modifications, and questions and answers on rules interpretations. (JB)

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Volleyball
GUIDE

JULY 1971 — JULY 1973

With Official Rules

Editor
Jackie Wilde

SPOOG 732

THE DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS
American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

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DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS

The Division for Girls and Women's Sports is a nonprofit educational organization designed to serve the needs and interests of administrators, teachers, leaders, and participants in sports programs for girls and women. It is one of eight divisions of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Active members of the Division are women members of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation who are interested in sports for girls and women and who participate in the work of the Division. These women are professional leaders in schools, colleges, community centers, industrial plants, military services, public and private clubs, and agencies.

The purpose of the Division for Girls and Women's Sports is to foster the development of sports programs for the enrichment of the life of the participant.

The Division for Girls and Women's Sports attempts to promote desirable sports programs through:

1. Formulating and publicizing guiding principles and standards for the administrator, leader, official and player.
2. Publishing and interpreting rules governing sports for girls and women.
3. Providing the means for training, evaluating, and rating of officials.
4. Disseminating information on the conduct of girls and women's sports.
5. Stimulating, evaluating and disseminating research in the field of girls and women's sports.
6. Organizing various units of AAHPER concerned primarily with girls and women's sports in order to exert effective leadership.
7. Sharing in the interests of other AAHPER divisions and/or sections in promoting sports programs.
8. Cooperating with allied groups interested in girls and women's sports in order to formulate policies and rules that affect the conduct of women's sports.

DGWS STATEMENT OF BELIEFS

We believe that opportunities for instruction and participation in sports should be included in the educational experiences of every girl. Sports are an integral part of the culture in which we live. Sports skills and sports participation are valuable social and recreational tools which may be used to enrich the lives of women in our society.

We believe that sports opportunities at all levels of skill should be available to girls and women who wish to take advantage of these experiences. Competition and cooperation may be demonstrated in all sports programs although the type and intensity of the competition will vary with the degree or level of skill of the participants. An understanding of the relationship between competition and cooperation and of how to utilize both within the accepted framework of our society is one of the desirable outcomes of sports participation.

We believe in the importance of physical activity in the maintenance of the general health of the participant.

We believe that participation in sports contributes to the development of self-confidence and to the establishment of desirable interpersonal relations.

For these reasons, *we believe* that girls and women of all ages should be provided with comprehensive school and community programs of sports and recreation. In addition, they should be strongly and actively encouraged to take part in such programs.

PROGRAM

We believe that sports programs for girls and women should be broad, varied, and planned for participants at differing levels of skill. There should be full awareness of the wide span of individual differences so that all types, ages, and skill levels are considered in the planning of sports programs. In conducting the various phases of sports programs, principles must guide action. These principles should be based on the latest and soundest knowledge regarding

1. Growth and development factors
2. Motor learning
3. Social and individual maturation and adjustment
4. The values of sports participation as recognized in our culture.

Elementary Schools (grades 1-6)

We believe in planned, comprehensive, and balanced programs of physical education for every girl in the elementary program. These should provide experiences in basic movements—for example, skip-

ping and simple dance steps, bending, reaching, and climbing–and in a wide variety of activities which require basic sport skills such as catching, throwing, batting, and kicking.

We believe that intramural sports experiences in appropriately modified sports activities should supplement an instructional program for girls in grades 4, 5, and 6, and that in most cases these experiences will be sufficiently stimulating and competitive for the highly skilled girl. We believe extramural sports activities, if included in the upper elementary grades, should be limited to occasional play days (sports groups or teams composed of representatives from several schools or units), sports days, and invitational events.

Secondary Schools (grades 7-12)

We believe that in secondary schools a program of intramural and extramural participation should be arranged to augment a sound and comprehensive instructional program in physical education for all girls. Extramural programs should not be organized until there are broad instructional and intramural programs and a sufficient allotment of time, facilities, and personnel for new programs.

Colleges and Universities

We believe that college and university instructional programs should go beyond those activities usually included in the high school program. There should be opportunities to explore and develop skills in a variety of activities, with emphasis on individual sports. It is desirable that opportunities for extramural experiences beyond the intramural program be accessible to the highly skilled young women who wish these opportunities.

Forms of Competition

Intramural competition is sports competition in which all participants are identified with the same school, community center, club, organization, institution, or industry, or are residents of a designated small neighborhood or community.

Extramural competition is a plan of sports competition in which participants from two or more schools, community centers, clubs, organizations, institutions, industries, or neighborhoods compete. The forms of extramural competition include

1. Sports days–school or sports group participates as a unit
2. Telegraphic meets–results are compared by wire or mail
3. Invitational events–symposiums, games, or matches to which a school or sports group invites one or more teams or individuals to participate.
4. Interscholastic, intercollegiate, or interagency programs–groups which are trained and coached play a series of scheduled games

and/or tournaments with like teams from other schools, cities, or organizations.

International Competition involves players from different nations and provides sports experiences for individuals or groups with exceptional ability and emotional maturity. This type of competition under some conditions could include secondary school girls, but usually it is planned for more mature participants.

Corecreational activities are designed to give boys and girls opportunities to participate on the same team against a team of like composition, provided the activities do not involve body contact. The basis for formation of teams should be to promote good team play. We believe that girls should be prohibited from participating (1) on a boys intercollegiate or interscholastic team; (2) against a boys intercollegiate or interscholastic team; and (3) against a boy in a scheduled intercollegiate or interscholastic contest.

ADMINISTRATION

We believe that certain *safeguards* should be provided to protect the health and well-being of participants. Adequate health and insurance protection should be secured by the institution. First aid services and emergency medical care should be available during all scheduled interscholastic sports events. Qualified professional leaders should ensure a proper period for conditioning of players, a safe environment including equipment and facilities, a schedule with a limited number of games, and similar measures.

We believe that sports *officiating* should be the responsibility of those who know and use DGWS approved rules. Officials should hold current ratings in those sports in which ratings are given.

We believe that the entire *financing* of girls and women's sports programs should be included in the total school budget. It is suggested that income be handled as a regular school income item.

We believe that the *scheduling* of sports activities for girls and women should be in accordance with their needs and that their schedule should not be required to conform to a league schedule established for boys and men's sports.

We believe that excellence of achievement should be given *recognition* and that the intrinsic values which accrue from the pursuit of excellence are of primary importance. We believe that, when awards are given, they should be inexpensive tokens of a symbolic type, such as ribbons, letters, and small pins.

We believe that expert teaching and quality programs generate their own best *public relations*. It is suggested that an effective plan be developed for interpreting the values of the sports program to parents, teachers in other fields, and interested members of the

school or college community, including the press. A procedure which has proved successful is to invite key groups to a selection of demonstrations and sports events at different levels, so that they may see effective programs in action.

LEADERSHIP

We believe that good leadership is essential to the desirable conduct of the sports program. The qualified leader meets the standards set by the profession, including an understanding of (1) the place and purpose of sports in education, (2) the growth and development of children and youth, (3) the effects of exercise on the human organism, (4) first aid and accident prevention, (5) understanding of specific skills, and (6) sound teaching methods. Personal experience in organized extramural competition is desirable for the young woman planning to become a leader or teacher of women's sports. The leader should demonstrate personal integrity and a primary concern for the welfare of the participant.

POLICY-MAKING

And finally, we believe that all leaders, teachers, and coaches of girls and women's sports should be encouraged to take an active part in the policy decisions which affect planning, organizing, and conducting sports programs for girls and women. Leaders should make sure that qualified women are appointed to the governing sports bodies at all levels—local, state, national, and international—to ensure that programs are in the best interest of those who participate.

STANDARDS IN SPORTS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

Standards in sports activities for girls and women should be based upon the following:

1. Sports activities for girls and women should be taught, coached, and officiated by qualified women whenever and wherever possible.
2. Programs should provide every girl with a wide variety of activities.
3. The results of competition should be judged in terms of *benefits to the participants* rather than by the winning of championships or the athletic or commercial advantage to schools or organizations.

Health and Safety Standards for Players

Careful supervision of the health of all players must be provided by—

1. An examination by a qualified physician
2. Written permission by a qualified physician after serious illness or injury
3. Removal of players when they are injured or overfatigued or show signs of emotional instability
4. A healthful, safe, and sanitary environment for sports activity
5. Limitations of competition to a geographical area which will permit players to return at reasonable hours; provision of safe transportation.

General Policies

1. Select the members of all teams so that they play against those of approximately the same ability and maturity.
2. Arrange the schedule of games so that there will be no more than one highly competitive game a week for any one team or girl in any one sport.
3. Discourage any girl from practicing with, or playing with, a team for more than one group while competing in that sport during the same sport season.
4. Promote social events in connection with all forms of competition.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND SERVICE

The various services are offered by committees. All requests for information of services should be addressed to the chairman of the committee into whose field of work the inquiry falls. Inquiries which cannot be readily classified should be addressed to the DGWS vice-president.

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LIAISON–Maintains relationships with allied national sports organizations.
Chairman: MILDRED BARNES, Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo. 64093

NATIONAL INTRAMURAL SPORTS COUNCIL–A joint council of DGWS and DMA to provide leadership to initiate and to improve intramural programs at all educational levels.
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STATE CHAIRMEN–Each chairman organizes committees for educational and informational work within her state. See list in current DGWS *Basketball Guide.*

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Consultant: BETTY FLINCHUM, AAHPER, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Publications

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SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS–see inside back cover.

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Report on National Tournaments

With 17 states represented, the 1971 DGWS National Intercollegiate Championships for volleyball were held February 4-6 at the University of Kansas, Lawrence. Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas, came out first in the competition. Second place went to California State College at Long Beach; third place to Southwest Texas State University, Houston; and fourth to the University of Oregon, Eugene. The Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women sponsored the competition. The next Intercollegiate Championship for volleyball will be held February 3-5 at South Campus, Miami-Dade Junior College, Miami, Florida, Roberta Boyce, meet director.

Teamwork-The Key to Success

MARK WATSON

Mark Watson received his BS from Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana and is presently a Manufactures Representative in Ohio. He has been an active USVBA player since 1958 and has coached at Ohio State University and Columbus YMCA. He is a Player Representative for the USVBA and on the Board of Directors of the U.S. Volleyball Coaches Association.

There are many approaches in volleyball for the development of individual skills and the emergence of team play. Any team formation should try to overcome the basic problems typical of a team composed of beginning or semi-skilled individuals. Several of the more common problems are the following:

(1) The superior player is over aggressive.
(2) Front row players have a tendency to stay too close to the net during serve reception and volley situations.
(3) Back row players do not shift with the movement of the ball.
(4) Players not involved in the given play often just watch the game.
(5) Semi-skilled players tend to decide which skills they perform best and allow other players to step in and perform their weaker skills for them. (Example: a good spiker is often reluctant to receive serves or set the ball.)
(6) Players tend to let the more developed player over play her responsibilities.

Keeping the above in mind, the following formations tend to accomplish several goals:

(1) The more aggressive or skilled player should be taught to use his ability to back up his fellow players, and not to take the ball away from them.
(2) Players should learn to use individual skills and to take pride in playing all court positions.
(3) Any good formation forces all players to make moves and be involved in every play or ball position on the court.
(4) The formation should challenge the player mentally as well as physically.
(5) Players should move to court positions first, then adjust to the unexpected, i.e., a teammate out of position.

Symbols:

Front row setter

Back row setter

Front row spiker

Back row player

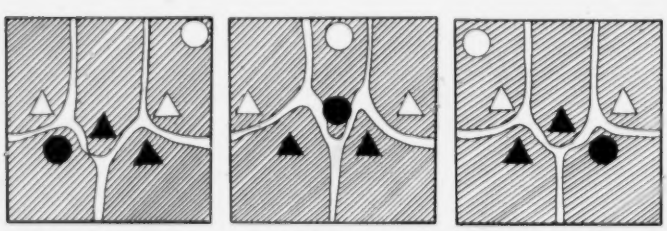
Shaded areas are areas of ball receiving responsibility

Direction of ball or player

Indicates where player has moved from

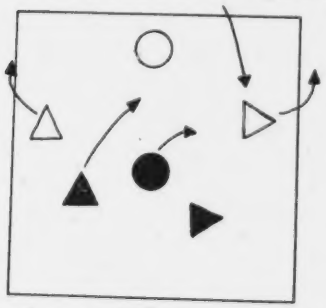
Serve Reception

Court position for all rotations:



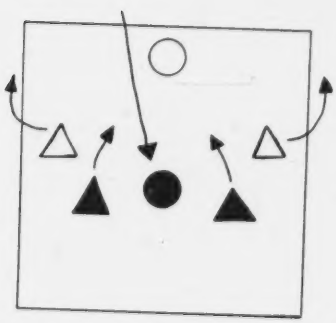
Note that the serve receiving position begins at midcourt. As soon as the serve is handled, spikers should remove themselves from the court and the backcourt players who have not received the serve should be ready to cut the ball off and set if the ball does not get to the setter. Setters should be discouraged from roaming. Backcourt players should call for the second ball back of the 10' line and make the set themselves.

Examples of a serve reception by a spiker:



Serve to Middle Back Row

1. The spiker on the opposite side gets off the court as soon as she sees the serve is away from her zone.
2. The two back court players farthest from the ball prepare to cut the ball off for a set.
3. The back court player nearest the ball turns to cover in case of a misplayed ball to the rear.
4. As soon as the spiker handles the ball she steps off the court.



1. Both spikers get off court.
2. Both backcourt players position to cut the ball off and set it.

NOTES:

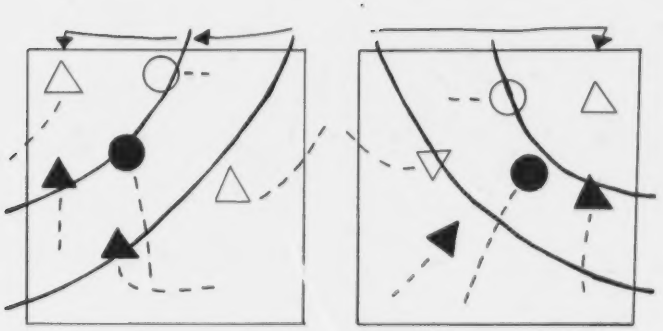
1. Since reception is deep, minimum cover of receiver is required.
2. All players have responsibilities – none can just watch the game.
3. The spikers get in position to spike as soon as possible. They do not handle the second ball unless it comes off court to them.

Cones of Cover

OFFENSE

Spike from strong side

Spike from off side



(1) The theory of cover positions is to insure a second chance at the ball if the defense blocks your spiked ball.

(2) All players have a position to cover when their teammate is spiking.

(3) Maximum efforts should be made by all players to reach their cover positions on every ball.

(4) A good offense spreads the defensive block with wide sets.

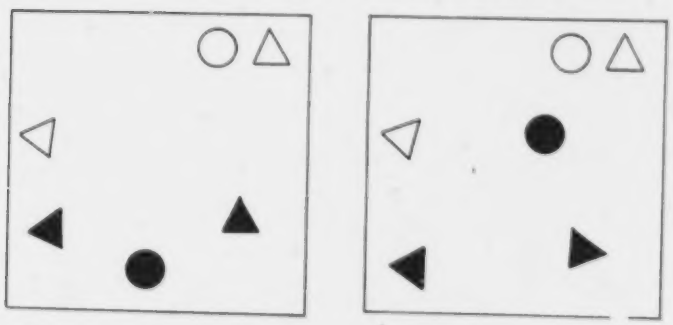
(5) Sets should be back from the net by approximately 2 to 3 feet (this keeps the ball from an aggressive block, Experimental Rule #2).

(6) Back court players should cut ball off back of 10′ line and make sets. This develops confidence in their passing, keeps setter from roaming and makes for a more accurate pass since they are moving their body into the pass.

DEFENSE

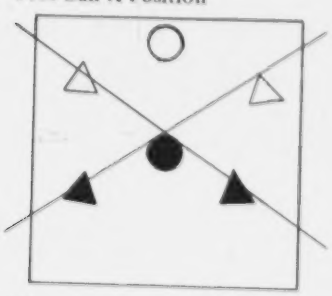
ALTERNATE DEFENSE

Typical Defense on Strong Side Spike



1. The spiker opposite the block drops back to approximately 7' from the net.
2. Both the spiker and backcourt player opposite the block are responsible for spikes which occur inside the block.
3. The middle back court player is deep in the court on big spikers or hard hitters. She covers everything over and off the block.
4. The block is responsible for keeping the ball out of the center of the court.
5. The back court player can be shifted up as shown on the alternate diagram.

Free Ball X Position



1. When it is obvious the opponents will not spike but will pass the ball easily into your court, the free ball position should be assumed prior to the ball crossing the net.

In summary, the intent of this system is to:

1. Force all players to use and develop total court skills.
2. Teach players to assume specific court positions and responsibilities on and during every play.
3. Reduce player specialization during early stages of skill development.
4. Promote desire on the part of all players to create team play and instill in each player the importance of aggressively reaching assignments.

The above places emphasis on players learning court positions and responsibilities first, or at least while they develop individual skills. Players who understand court play and positions can then concentrate on the execution of skills during their play.

As a side benefit, any player developed in this type of system has a foundation to teach others, if required to do so at a later date.

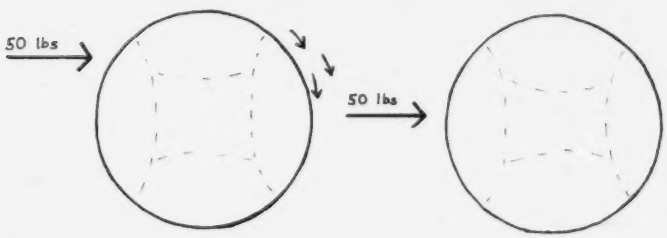
Principles That Govern Good Play

WILLIAM T. ODENEAL

William T. Odeneal received his Ph.D. in physical education from Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts. He is director of athletics at the State University College, New Paltz, New York. He is on the Board of Directors for the USVBA, has written numerous articles on volleyball, and has been a contributing author for several volleyball books. He has coached three men's national collegiate championship teams and has conducted several overseas clinics for the armed forces. In 1956, he was voted "Leader in Volleyball" by the USVBA.

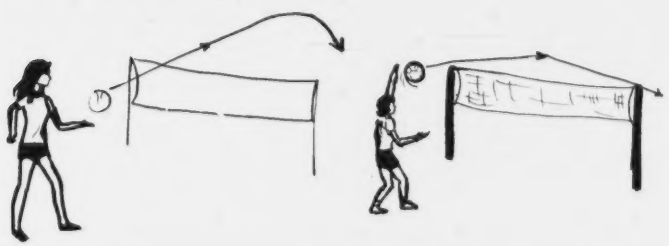
Volleyball is a fun game and it is played on a more organized basis than any other sport in the nation. It is an easy game to play and can be even easier if sound mechanical principles are used when playing the ball. Experience teaches us that we do not get the best results by swinging as hard as possible when hitting a golf ball or baseball. This is because we cannot keep our balance and get the proper timing.

Two of the basic principles which apply to volleyball skills will be discussed here. The first principle is: *A ball struck closest to its center of gravity will travel further than a ball struck by the same force nearer its edge.* If we want a ball to have many revolutions – to put spin on the ball – we hit it near its outside edge; if we want distance, we hit it near its center of gravity.

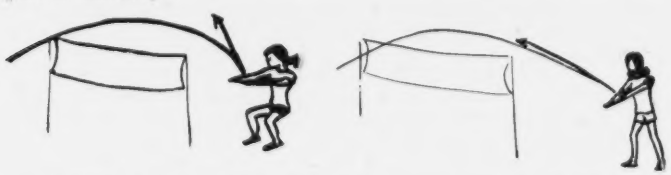


With this principle in mind let's start the game. The first play is the serve. Many physically strong beginners cannot serve the ball over the net. Usually they do not know the simple principle of how to hold or toss the ball in order to hit it over the net. First, girls

should be taught to hit the ball solidly; next, they should be taught how to hit the ball at the proper angle for it to travel up and over the net. An underhand serve hit solidly, but on the bottom of the ball, will send the ball into the ceiling; a ball hit too near its top will not cross the net.



Consider the two arm bump pass which most teachers insist must be used when receiving the serve. When properly done it is easy and accurate. Remembering the first principle, a girl need only get to where the ball is coming down, place her arms in position at the proper angle, and raise her shoulders and arms when the ball touches them. Some important considerations are: getting the hands clasped together so the elbows come close together, moving to where the ball falls, bending the knees to help make the proper angle of deflection when the ball strikes the arms, and raising the arms from the shoulders while the knees straighten (lifting the ball from the inner part of the arm).

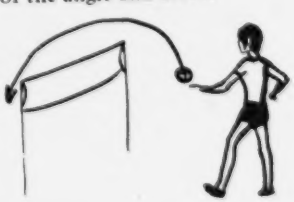


Girls should not try to strike at the ball too soon. When the ball is contacted prematurely it is not struck solidly and this results in a bad pass. The player should bend her knees and let the ball come into her arms about two or three feet from the floor or at about waist level. The ball rebounds off the arms from the inner part of the forearm, mostly from the force of the serve. It is not necessary to bat at the ball – merely lift the arms primarily from the shoulders. The force is through the center of gravity of the ball.

The overhead pass is made with the fingers but is similar in principle to the bump pass. Often girls bat at the ball too soon and do not get the maximum force with minimum effort. The ball should be allowed to come down to face level directly in front of the player. The fingers are sufficiently spread so that the ball can come down into them and flex the wrist backward. By pushing away directly in line with your intended line of flight, the ball will be struck through its center of gravity, and little effort is required. Most girls have a tendency to strike at the ball, letting their wrists "flop" or flex completely when the pass is made. Instead, the elbows should be extended, with the hands and fingers moving straight through the ball in line with the flight of the ball. A good technique is to flex the wrists backward as the ball approaches, palms toward the ceiling. By not rushing into the pass players have more time to move to the ball and to let it settle into the hands. This helps them develop good timing for a better and more accurate pass.

The next principle that players should understand is: *The longer the lever, the greater the possible propulsion.* For example, when striking or throwing a ball, the longer the arm is extended the faster the ball will be propelled, provided the center of the body is steady or moves toward the intended direction of force. When hitting the serve, if the elbow bends it will decrease the arc, and the speed of the ball will be diminished. Some girls will bend their elbows as they strike the serve or spike, which results in a hit not through the center of gravity but toward the edges of the ball. This action puts many revolutions on a ball but decreases its speed.

In practice, toss the ball up and hit it by bending the elbow; then, hit it with the extended arm. This illustrates that it takes more force to hit the ball over the net when you bend the elbow than when the arm is extended. Extending the arm overhead when spiking makes it easier to hit the ball over the net and into the court with force. A good example of this is that when serving in tennis – there is no rule that prohibits a ball from being bounced and served from waist level rather than throwing it in the air and serving from overhead. However, the former isn't done because it is easier to receive a lobbed ball than a ball that has the advantage of the angle and force.



In spiking, players should face the net and hit the ball with the open hand directly in back of the ball, letting the fingers and wrists follow through over the top of the ball. This gives maximum force to the ball, with some top spin driving the ball downward. It is important that the ball be directly over or slightly in front of the head on the spike or serve (the action then takes less power and gives maximum performance). When practicing the spike, players should try to reach or extend the arm when hitting the ball.

These are only two principles which apply to some basic skills. There are other principles and other skills but none more important than these. There is no shortcut to becoming a good player other than learning fundamentals based on sound principles and plenty of practice.

The Dink: Power Volleyball's Soft Shot

LINDA MURPHY

Linda Murphy is a teacher of physical education at John Muir Junior High School, Long Beach, California, and a player for the Long Beach Shamrocks. She has been on the National Championship team eight times, and has been selected as a player for the Pan American, Olympic, World Games, and other international teams. She was named to the first All American team five times and has been a member of one of the All American teams every year since 1960. She was SPAAAU Player of the Tourney in 1964 and 1965.

Since volleyball became an Olympic sport in 1964, the techniques and strategies of the game have undergone drastic change. Increasingly, players and coaches are borrowing techniques from around the world: that, coupled with progressively changing rules and rule interpretations, have led to diversified changes in strategy on both offense and defense. Some of these changes have affected total team offense or defense, while others allow more or less freedom within the execution of certain techniques. This process has evolved a more effective soft shot, or change of pace, that affects all phases of the game. This skill is most often called the "dink."

The actual technique used to execute the "dink" depends upon the individual player. Internationally, the open hand is commonly used; players of lesser skill may choose to form a fist. In any case, the dink is a deceptive move in which the player initiates a spike but slows down the arm motion and softly places the ball in front of the backcourt defense. It can be compared to a change-up or bunt in baseball that may catch the opposing team off guard. In volleyball, the defense traditionally prepares itself for the most power their opponents can muster, that is, a hard driven ball called a "spike." They attempt to block the ball at the net, but if this fails, the back row players must be ready to field the hard driven downward hit. Occasional use of the dink has made it impossible for the defense to be completely ready for the power shot, and therefore has made the offense more diversified and effective. A third baseman cannot be ready for a bunt and a hard line drive at the same time – he must favor one at the expense of the other. It is much the same for a defensive volleyball player who must be ready to field a 50 mile an hour spike or a slow soft dink.

Just as the baseball pitcher must have a good fast ball in order for the change of pace to be effective, so must the spiker be proficient

enough at spiking to draw a block and tense the defense in order for the dink to be effective. At lower skill levels, the dink may, and probably should, never be used as an offensive weapon. It is more important to learn to overpower the defense at first. Then a dink, used only once in a while, will force the defense to change so that even the power spike will become more effective. The dink and spike must work together as offensive weapons, just as a pitcher must use a variety of pitches to fool the batter.

The use of the dink in recent years has given power volleyball an added punch without any added power. Spikers have an extra option while defense has become more complicated and challenging. This technique is one that highly skilled players cannot ignore, but one that lower skilled players must be aware of only after the other basic skills have been mastered, because it is merely a change of pace, not the pace itself.

Basic Fundamentals of Volleyball- A Progressive Teaching Approach*

DONALD S. SHONDELL
JERRE L. MCMANAMA

Mr. McManama is physical education instructor and assistant volleyball coach at Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana. He has served on the United States Olympic Committee, and has received several honors from the Midwest Intercollegiate Volleyball Association and the NAIA. He is currently president of the U.S. Volleyball Coaches Association and author of several articles on volleyball.

Mr. Shondell is assistant professor of physical education at Ball State University. He has served as a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee, is a past president of the Midwest Intercollegiate Volleyball Association, and was honored by them as "Coach of the Year" four times. He is vice-president and Guide *editor for the USVBA, and is author of several articles on volleyball.*

At the beginning level, the majority of the points won or lost in volleyball is the result of ineffective ball handling. Until ball handling techniques are mastered, serving will dominate play, and the exciting fundamentals of the spike and the block will not be used effectively. Ball handling must be considered the prime factor in successful volleyball play.

Beginning ball handling fundamentals include the forearm pass, the overhead pass, and the set. Advanced ball handling fundamentals are the forearm pass combined with the dive or roll, the one arm recovery pass, and sets of various heights frequently used in top-level play.

The Forearm Pass

The forearm pass, sometimes referred to as the "bump" or "dig," is one of volleyball's newest fundamentals. This pass is used when playing served balls and hard driven spikes. It is also excellent for passing any ball which cannot legally be handled by using the overhand passing technique.

*Donald S. Shondell and Jerre L. McManama, *Volleyball*, (C) 1971, pp. 15-23. By permission of Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Introduced in the late 1940's as a desperation type of play, the forearm pass is now rated by many as the most important fundamental in volleyball. In international competition, it is used well over 50% of the time.

Why has this pass become so popular in modern volleyball? Several distinct advantages can be cited. First, strict officiating has increased the probability of a ball handling violation being charged each time the overhand pass is used in receiving the serve. Second, the area of court which an individual can cover is greatly increased. Combining the forearm pass with a dive or roll, a player can reach out and play balls which, a few years ago, were considered unplayable.

The objectivity of the forearm pass creates a degree of frustration for the beginner. If the pass has been incorrectly executed, the ball is likely to rebound off the forearm in any direction. The beginner quickly observes he is doing something wrong and attempts to correct the error. With the overhand pass, this objectivity is not present. For example, a ball may be illegally handled, according to the rules, but if it travels in a general forward direction, the passer often feels satisfied with his execution. He continues to use the same poor technique until eventually corrected by the instructor. Self-analysis has therefore become a more difficult task because of the inability of the passer to recognize his own deficiency.

The forearm pass will at first appear to be a difficult fundamental to master. Success with this pass is dependent upon complete concentration, correct positioning of the body prior to and during contact, and relaxation of the arms and shoulders.

Mechanics of the forearm pass include body positioning and ball contact.

I. Body Position. Attempt to position the body directly in front of the ball. This allows a set pattern to be established which facilitates consistency.
   - A. Ready Position. Assume a semi-squat position with the angle between the upper and lower legs approximately 90°.
     1. Spread the feet to shoulder width with one foot slightly ahead of the other.
     2. Shift the body weight to the balls of the feet. The heels are raised slightly off the floor.
     3. Trunk is vertical.
     4. Extend hands and arms loosely in front of the body with the body relaxed but muscles of the lower leg on a stretch.
   - B. Playing position.
     1. Place the back of one hand in the palm of the other. The fingers of one hand should be perpendicular to the fingers of the other hand.

2. The thumbs are rotated over the palms and placed side by side so the palms are no longer visible.
3. Extend the arms loosely in front of the body until parallel with the thighs as you assume the squat position. The angle between the extended arms and the trunk should be approximately 90°.
4. Rotate the elbows toward one another, aligning the forearms. This helps force the soft "fleshy" surface of the forearms toward the oncoming ball.
5. Loosely hyperextend the wrists to aid in arm extension.

II. Ball Contact. With all types of passing, the ball contact can be divided into two distinct phases – absorption and acceleration.

Absorption, or giving with the ball as it is contacted, is facilitated by conscious relaxation of the arms and hands.

Acceleration is the application of forward momentum to the ball as it reverses direction. A point to remember is that prolonged contact will result in better control of the ball. Just as a rifle's barrel length makes it a more accurate weapon than a pistol, prolonged contact in making the pass in volleyball also aids in accuracy.

A. Contact the ball on the forearms of the loosely extended arms two to six inches above the wrist.
B. Reach out after the ball. Check to be sure the legs are flexed to 90°, forearms are parallel to the thighs, and the arms are loosely extended.
C. Keep eyes on the ball prior to, during, and after contact. Playing the ball well in front of the body helps to keep the ball within vision.
D. During contact, the arms remain straight and almost parallel to the floor. Pointing the hands toward the floor assists in arm extension. Extension of the ankle, knee, and hip provide the primary force in redirecting the ball in the opposite direction. A secondary factor, which becomes primary in the case of the hard driven spike, is the speed of the oncoming ball.
E. Absorption in playing hard hit spikes or serves can be attained by relaxation, playing the ball on the soft fleshy part of the forearms, and falling backward upon contact. The latter technique is difficult for beginners to master. As contact is made, a rapid raising of the shoulders during contact assists in both absorption and acceleration.

III. Common Faults, Cause, and Correction

A. *Fault* – ball is deflected in different directions. *Cause* – poor ball-arm contact. This often occurs when the ball is played too close to the body. This type of error will cause you to lose sight of the ball, flex the arms, and consequently contact the ball on the fists rather than the forearms.

Correction – stay away from the ball, squat to 90°, and reach out after the ball, playing it at waist height or lower.

B. *Fault* – ball is passed straight ahead rather than in the desired upward direction.
Cause – often beginners stand semi-erect and swing the arms into the ball. This results in a hard pass which travels directly to the receiver with little noticeable arc.
Correction – assume the 90° squat position and extend the arms in front of the body until parallel to the ground. Visualize your arms as a board you will use to lift under the ball. Remember, the arms are not swung, but lifted into the ball as a result of the extension of the ankles, knees, and hips. Maintain a 90° relationship between the arms and the trunk throughout contact.

C. *Fault* – ball rebounds much higher than desired. *Cause* – the principle of absorption is being violated by swinging the arms into the ball. The addition of the rebound force to that of the swinging arms results in a high, hard, uncontrolled pass.
Correction – relax the arms, flex the legs to 90°, and place the arms in front of the body, parallel with the floor. Gently lift the entire body without swinging the arms.

The Overhand Pass

The overhand pass is still the primary pass used in handling balls which are lobbed across the net, and in setting the ball for a spiking attempt. The overhand pass provides a greater opportunity for accuracy than the forearm pass because there are more control points resulting from positioning the fingers on the ball and the extended absorption and acceleration period. The longer the contact period, the greater the accuracy.

I. Body Position. As the ball approaches, the passer must move rapidly to position his body directly under the downward trajectory of the ball.
The body must be in proper position, with the vertical midline of the body in a direct line with the ball. This facilitates consistency and provides for a legal pass under current rules interpretations. A ball played off to the side of the head, using the overhand technique, is generally penalized as a ball handling infraction by an alert official. The position of the lower body is identical to that required in the forearm pass. Assume a semi-squat position with the angle between the upper and lower leg approximately 90°.

A. Playing Position
   1. Spread the feet shoulder width apart and slightly staggered, with the body weight on the balls of the feet. All movement is forward as the ball is played.
   2. From the 90° squat, additional flexion of the legs aids in absorption, and acceleration is facilitated by extending the legs during the release of the ball.

II. Ball Contact. Again, the ball contact is thought of as an attempt to absorb or cushion the ball by use of backward movement preceding acceleration by the contacting forces. Ball contact in the set is quite exacting and requires a high degree of skill to allow a legal contact.
   A. Ball Positioning. The ball is contacted directly in front of the forehead. Any variance to either side, behind, or below the forehead may result in the ball being "redirected" or "thrown," which is an infraction of the rules. The ball contacts the fingers six inches above the forehead, and because of finger and wrist hyper-extension from the force of the ball, comes within two to three inches of touching the forehead.
   B. Finger Positioning. The fingers must be relaxed for absorption and for maximum length of contact. The finger positioning must always be consistent upon contact if an accurate pass is to result.
      1. Proper positioning or "cup." Grip the ball with the fingertips, forming an equilateral triangle in the center of the ball with the thumbs and index fingers serving as the sides of the triangle. First, rotate the index fingers two inches apart and then the thumbs two inches apart, allowing the remaining fingers to shift comfortably around the ball. The thumbs are at a 170° angle, and never less. This same "cup" is required every time the ball is contacted.
      2. The ball is contacted on the digital areas of the fingers, and should never touch the palm.
      3. The fingers are relaxed upon contact and the force of the ball causes them to shift around its surface. The force also causes the fingers and wrist to hyperextend as the arms flex for added absorption. The thumbs, index fingers, and forefingers are the main contacting areas, with the ring fingers and the little fingers serving only to stabilize the contact.

III. Contacting Forces. At the moment the ball is contacted, the levers of the fingers, wrist, elbow, hip, and knee joints are used in one synchronized movement, which forces the ball to ac-

celerate in the opposite direction. This synchronization allows for prolonged ball contact, which in turn allows for maximum ball control and accuracy. (Note: Care must be taken in the areas of ball control and contacting forces so that the ball does not visibly come to rest in absorption and is not thrown in acceleration.)

A. The big muscles (leg extensors and shoulder rotators) provide the energy for the acceleration, but the smaller muscles (fingers, wrists, and forearms) are the most important, as they provide accuracy in addition to limited acceleration.

B. A complete extension (follow-through) for all levers is most desirable, even to the extent of leaving the floor slightly in the direction that the ball is set. All movement in the "forward set" is forward upon completion of the fundamental.

C. Synchronization is very important, as an early extension by a lever does not allow for maximum ball contact (accuracy), and a late extension by a lever results in the ball being contacted too long – a rule infraction for permitting the ball to visibly come to rest.

IV. Common Faults, Cause, and Correction

A. *Fault* – ball is passed without control.
Cause – poor ball-hand contact. This occurs when the ball is slapped without any concern for absorption.
Correction – be sure the hands are correctly cupped, and the ball is played near the forehead. Work against the wall. Practice giving with the ball and then rolling the wrists forward to give acceleration. Passing straight up to yourself is also excellent practice.

B. *Fault* – ball is passed straight ahead rather than at a proper 45° angle.
Cause – probably standing too erect and flipping at the ball with the wrists and finger tips.
Correction – bend legs to 90°. Flex arms and rotate elbows outward, so the ball can be played off hairline of forehead. As the ball is contacted, extend legs, body, arms, and wrists to give ball upward direction.

C. *Fault* – constantly overshooting receiver.
Cause – angle of pass is too flat.
Correction – same as B.

Every beginning player must be made to realize that ball handling techniques are the key factors in playing volleyball. Ball handling skills are learned by analyzing mistakes and correcting them through practice. If these basic fundamentals are applied, proficient play will result.

Outline Suggestions for a Beginners Volleyball Clinic

BERTHA LUCAS

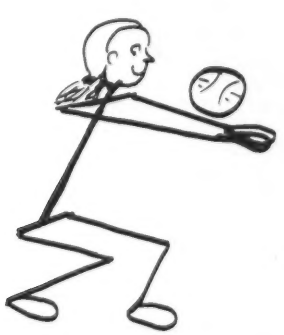
Bertha Lucas has been nationally recognized as both a player and coach. For the past 15 years she has been especially active in the Chicago area. She has been a member of the Olympic Selections Committee for the USVBA, and was team manager for the Americans when they played against the Russian team on tour in Canada. She hosted the Japanese women's teams in Chicago and has conducted numerous clinics for schools and recreational centers. She has been honored as a "Leader in Volleyball" by the USVBA.

I. Preliminaries
   A. Have a game in progress as participants arrive.
      1. Play six against six or six against three.
      2. Make the game look as good as possible.
         a. Encourage spikers to hit balls at the players so they can be picked up.
         b. Encourage servers to serve to the best receivers.
   B. Opening remarks
      1. Every sport is more fun to play when played correctly.
      2. Good skills can only be learned through a lot of drilling.
      3. In each two hour practice, about one and one-half hours should be spent in drills and only half an hour allowed for game play.
      4. Good conditioningof players is most important for good game play.

II. Demonstrate warm-up exercises
   A. Stretching exercises
      1. Stretch arms up toward the ceiling.
      2. Circle arms forward, backward, in large and small circles.
      3. Twist from side to side and then bend and twist.
      4. Perform any stretching exercises.
   B. Running warm-ups
      1. Jog around the court.
      2. On a whistle, switch from jog to fast two-step and back to jog.
      3. Sprint from corner to corner.
      4. Run three quick steps forward and then three quick steps backward.
      5. Run from side to side across the court.

III. Demonstrate lead-ups to the overhand serve
   A. Have player stand 15 feet away from a wall.
      1. Hold ball above head in serving hand.
      2. Throw the ball at the wall.
      3. Do not let the elbow drop below shoulder.
   B. Throw the ball up carefully in front of the hitting arm and hit to the wall.
      1. Dig into the ball with the heel of the hand.
      2. Keep the elbow high.
      3. Beginners may need to use the fist for more power.
   C. Stand at half court and throw the ball over the net with the serving hand.
   D. Stand at half court and hit the ball over the net.
   E. Stand on serving line and throw the ball over the net with the serving hand.
   F. Stand on the serving line and hit the tossed ball over the net.
      1. Emphasize that a well hit ball will be felt in the shoulders.
      2. A solidly hit ball is necessary for a good serve.
      3. A well tossed ball is necessary for a good serve.
      4. Have players who are having difficulty toss the ball repeatedly without hitting it.

IV. Demonstrate lead-ups to the forearm bump pass
   A. Hold the hands together in a comfortable manner.
   B. Extend the arms forward from the body and drop the wrists down.
   C. Bend knees and keep one foot slightly ahead of the other.

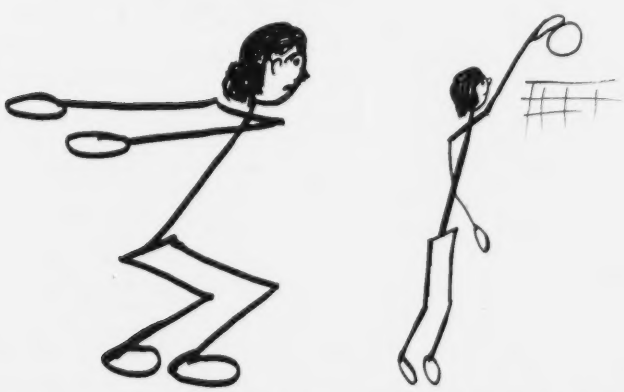


D. Watch the ball until it comes in contact with the forearm.
E. The upward action comes from the shoulders along with the knees – follow through.
   1. Do not bend the elbows.
   2. Do not use an uncontrolled arm swing.
F. Drills (two to each ball)
   1. Throw an easy underhand lob to partner who bumps it back.
      a. Repeat at least 50 times.
      b. As bumping partner improves, have her bump to a specific spot such as a circle on the court.
   2. Have one girl throw from half court over the net and her partner bump the ball so it stays on her own half of the court.
   3. Have one girl hit the ball from half court over the net and her partner bump it into her own court.
   4. Have one girl go to serving area and hit the ball over the net – her partner then bumps the ball into her own court.

V. Demonstrate lead-up to the set
A. Place the ball in lap and put hands on it making a triangle of the thumbs and first fingers. Pull the triangle apart 2 to 3 inches.
   1. Raise the ball in hands above forehead.
   2. Stand with one leg in back of the other, knees bent.
   3. You are now in position for correct passing and setting.
B. Holding the ball just above the forehead, throw it into the air, catch and throw again.
   1. This should be a soft touch on the ball and not a pecking action.
   2. Notice the natural wrist action.
C. Drills (two girls to a ball)
   1. Throw balls back and forth slowly, getting faster and faster with releasing action.
      a. Extend arms all the way up following the release.
      b. Be sure the knees are bent as the ball is contacted and extended as it is released.
      c. A flow of the body is needed for good setting.
      d. Hours of repetition on this are needed to develop a good touch.

VI. Demonstrate lead-ups to the spike
A. Hold ball above the head with both hands.
   1. Throw the ball hard to the floor.
   2. Be sure the body is used.

B. Hold the ball above the head with one hand.
   1. Throw the ball to the floor.
   2. Be sure the body is used.
C. Have the player raise the hitting arm above head.
   1. Whip wrist as fast as possible.
   2. Swing arm through and snap wrist at height of reach.
D. Toss the ball into the air to self.
   1. Hit on top of the ball driving it to the floor.
   2. Be sure that the body is in the action.
E. Stand about three feet in front of the net and toss the ball up with both hands.
   1. Reach up and pretend the left hand is going to hit the ball.
   2. Drop the left hand then come through with the other arm in a whipping action.
   3. Drive the ball into the net.
F. Repeat the same action standing on a chair or table.
   1. Think of the heel of the hand trying to meet the other side of the ball.
   2. Body must follow through.
   3. Repeat 20 times.
G. Have each player take a two- or three-step approach and jump off both feet.
   1. Emphasize that knees bend as arms swing backward prior to jump.
   2. Reach as high as possible.



3. Jump to the net or to a line on the court.
   a. Some players get higher with a spring jump (like a diver jump), springing off the balls of the feet.
   b. Some players roll off the heels and push off the toes.
   c. Use the jump which gets the best results for the individual.

H. With a partner
   1. One partner tosses the ball up and the other takes an approach and catches the ball at the peak of the jump.
      a. Be sure the approach is done correctly.
      b. Jump up – not forward.
   2. Next, take the approach and slap the ball over the net with two hands. This teaches players to raise the arm which is not hitting as well as the hitting arm.
   3. Finally, approach with a complete spike.
      a. Insist on correct approach.
      b. Do not worry if you hit the net or miss the ball.

VII. Walk through a variety of floor plays

VIII. Show a variety of drills

IX. Let students try the various skills demonstrated and, if possible, have one experienced player with each group of girls

Development of Volleyball Skill Tests for College Women

RUTE MAIJA HELMEN

Rute Helmen received her B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota and her M.S. from Mankato State College. She is currently an instructor at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Helmen has taught on the secondary and college level and has conducted volleyball workshops and demonstrations in the Twin City and surrounding areas. She is an active player in the Latvian Sports League and in USVBA, Region 10.

With the introduction of power volleyball in the colleges and secondary schools, effective and meaningful tools for measuring become necessary. The modern approach to physical education tells us that testing with valid reliable tools is part of good teaching practice. The purpose of this study was to develop a battery of volleyball skill tests for college women. A need for research in women's volleyball skill tests was indicated by the present interest, the new trends, and the lack of modern volleyball skill tests. The study was limited to specific skills present in volleyball. Only practical volleyball skill tests that could be administered within a reasonable time and with reasonable equipment were considered. Seventy-six Mankato State College women, enrolled in volleyball classes during the fall quarter of 1968, participated in the study.

The skills included in the battery of tests were determined by the responses of 31 experts returning a skill rating sheet. The experts chose the forearm pass, the face pass, and the spike as the three most important skills to be tested.

Three separate skill tests using the forearm pass, the face pass, and the spike were developed. The tests were administered to small groups in four pilot studies to evaluate their face validity. A final test battery was selected from the experimental tests. It included the overhead volley test (face pass), the bump-to-self test (forearm pass), and the wall spike test.

Test 1 – The Overhead Volley Test (face pass)

The overhead volley test was administered to test the subject's ability to set, pass, and control the ball with the finger pads of both hands.

Equipment. The necessary equipment included tape for marking lines, measuring tape, one stop watch, one ball per area, score sheet, pens, and one chair for each area.

Test markings. The test areas next to the wall were marked off in 15 foot squares. A line 12 feet high was marked on the wall by each area, as illustrated in Figure 1.

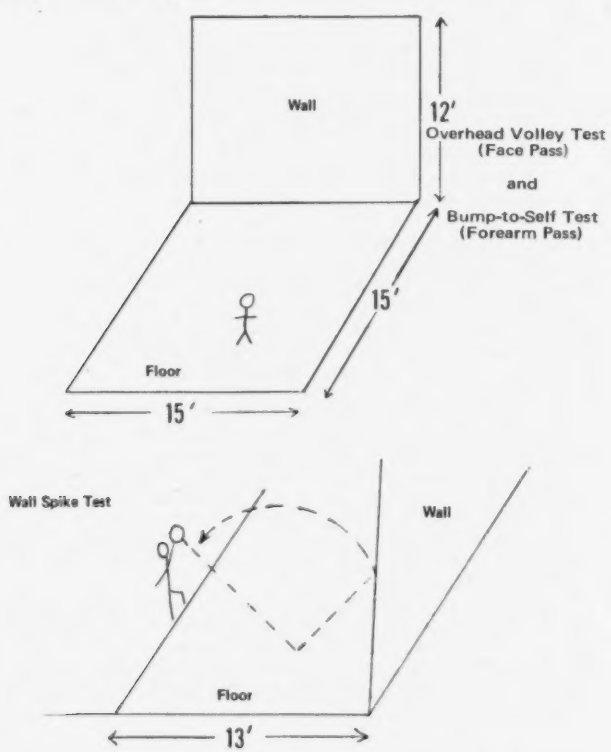
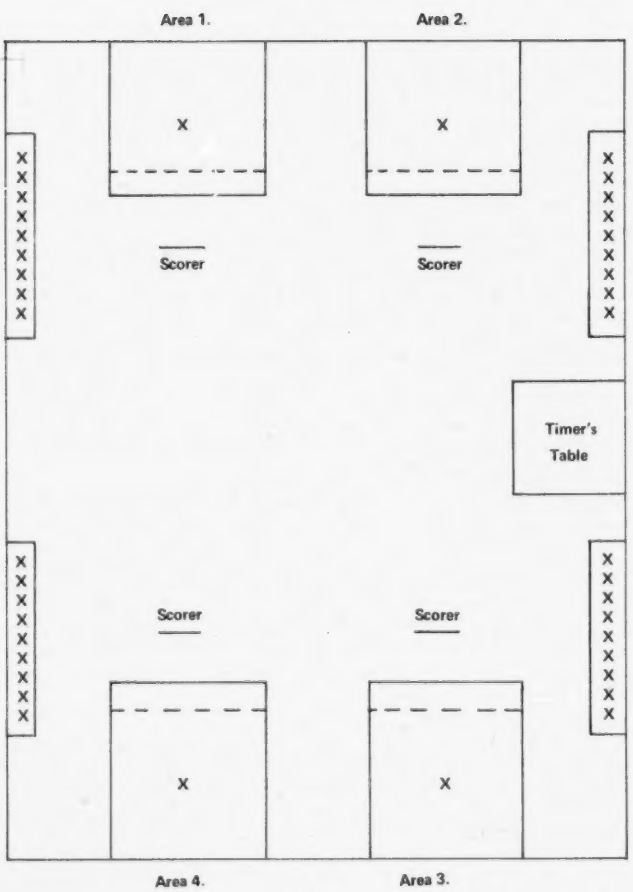


Figure 1. Helmen's Overhead Volley, Bump-to-Self, and Wall Spike Test Markings.



X = A Subject

Figure 2. Floor Plan With Four Testing Stations.

Officials. Five officials administered the tests. One official counted and scored at each of the four test areas, as illustrated in the floor plan in Figure 2. The officials sat directly in front of and four feet from their areas. The fifth official was centrally located and served as the timer. She started each trial with the command "ready, go" and used a whistle to indicate the end of each trial period.

Test directions. Two non-consecutive 30-second trials were given to each subject. The subjects were instructed to toss the ball up to begin each trial and to volley the ball above their heads with two hands, with finger tip control, and with a full extension of the arms. To score, the ball had to reach or go above the 12-foot line, and the subjects had to remain in the area with at least one foot. Each time that control was lost, the subjects recovered their own ball with the count restarting at zero. Dropping the ball, catching the ball, using one hand, bumping the ball, or using an open underhand hit constituted loss of control. A subject who permitted the ball to come to a visible rest in her hands was warned the first time and called on a loss of control the second time. If the ball hit the wall, or was below the 12-foot line, or both of the subject's feet were out of the area, the volley was disallowed. This did not return the count to zero.

Test 2 – The Bump-To-Self Test (forearm pass)

The bump-to-self test was administered to test the subject's ability to control the ball with the correct underhand pass, the forearm pass. The equipment, test markings, officials, and scoring were the same as for the overhead volley test. The test directions were also the same, with the exception that the forearm pass was used rather than the face pass. The subjects were instructed to execute the forearm pass by joining both hands and receiving the ball on the forearms for the best control. Dropping the ball, catching the ball, using only one arm, using open hands, or using the face pass constituted loss of control.

Test 3 – The Wall Spike Test

The wall spike test measured the performer's ability to repeatedly hit the ball with controlled power and accuracy against the wall. The equipment and officials were the same as for tests number one and two, with the exception that the four officials stood on the side of each area, opposite the restraining line.

Test markings. A restraining line, 15 feet in length and 13 feet from the wall, was marked on the floor as illustrated in Figure 1.

Test directions. The subjects started and remained behind the restraining line during the test. The spiking hand was cupped and the ball was contacted from a height above the shoulder. The ball was started with a toss to self. As the subject spiked it, the ball hit the floor and, after making contact with the wall, rebounded directly to the subject. The subject repeated the action each time the ball

returned to her. If control was lost, the ball was restarted and the spikes were added to the score. As the ball returned from the wall, it could not legally be spiked from a bounce off the floor. The subject was instructed to catch the ball and restart it with a toss to self. Three non-consecutive 20-second trials were administered.

Scoring. The total number of times the ball legally hit the wall during each trial was recorded.

Analysis of Data

The 76 subjects were rated with a nine-point rating scale on their general playing ability. Three experienced volleyball players composed the rating team. The intercorelations of the judges' ratings were computed by the Pearson Product-Moment method, and the coefficients indicated a sufficient degree of consistency among the ratings of the three judges.

The test and retest method was used for computing reliability. The judges' ratings and the test scores were correlated to determine validity coefficients for the individual tests and batteries (Table I). In addition, correlations between the test scores and the height of the subjects, and the test scores and the general motor ability scores were computed (Table II).

The most reliable and valid battery was formed by the total of test one, two, and three with a reliability coefficient of .84 and a validity coefficient of .73. This indicates that it is a valid and reliable tool for evaluating general volleyball playing ability of college women. If only one test is to be administered, the total of the trials of test one, the overhead volley, gives the best indication of measurement value with a reliability coefficient of .76 and a validity coefficient of .69.

Individual height was not an influencing factor for the three tests. The eight coefficients varied between .00 and -.09, indicating that there was no relationship between the height of the subject and the scores obtained.

When Scott's three item general motor ability test scores[1] were correlated with the volleyball test scores, the coefficients varied from .25 to .40. This indicated a low positive relationship between the subject's general motor ability and the ability to perform the volleyball skill tests.

This study was carried out with 76 subjects. Further work in this area could follow with an increased number of subjects, with high school, junior high school, and upper elementary girls using the same testing procedure, but with modification to the line on the wall, the restraining lines on the floor, and the length and number of trials. Also, a similar study could be carried out for men.

[1] M. Gladys Scott, and Esther French, *Measurement and Evaluation in Physical Education*, Dubuque, Iowa: William C. Brown Company, 1959.

TABLE I

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY COEFFICIENTS FOR THE POWER VOLLEYBALL SKILL TESTS

	Reliability Coefficients	Validity Coefficients
Test 1 – The Overhead Volley		
Total of both trials	.76	.69
Better trial	.67	.67
Test 2 – The Bump-to-Self		
Total of both trials	.76	.50
Better trial	.71	.43
Test 3 – The Wall Spike		
Total of three trials	.66	.56
Best trial	.64	.55
Total of best two trials	.68	.56
Batteries		
Total of tests one, two and three	.84	.73
Total of best trials of tests one, two and three	.75	.68
Total of better trial of test one, better trial of test two, and the sum of best two trials of test three	.82	.56
Total of better trial of test one, better trial of test two, and the total of test three	.81	.70

TABLE II

COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN THE VOLLEYBALL SKILL TESTS AND HEIGHT AND VOLLEYBALL SKILL TESTS AND GENERAL MOTOR ABILITY

Tests	Height r	GMA r
Test 1 – The Overhead Volley		
Total of test one	-.09	.25
Total of retest one	-.09	.35
Test 2 – The Bump-to-Self		
Total of test two	-.08	.28
Total of retest two	.00	.29
Test 3 – The Wall Spike		
Total of test three	-.05	.38
Total of retest three	-.06	.39
Batteries		
Total of tests one, two and three	-.09	.37
Total of retests one, two and three	-.06	.40

r – basic correlation coefficient
GMA – general motor ability

Organizing A Volleyball Tournament

BRUCE WILDE

Bruce Wilde is a graduate of Indiana State University. For the past 17 years he has been an active player, coach, and organizer of volleyball. During these years he has been the director for many tournaments and has assisted in the organization and running of other meets on a local, regional, and national level. He is a national official for the USVBA and has officiated in several national and worldwide tournaments.

Running a volleyball tournament may seem like a difficult job, but a little know-how and a lot of advanced planning can make the task much easier. Often teachers and coaches are called upon to hold a tournament, and when experience is lacking, the tournament may be thrown together with very little organization. The poorly run tournament discourages both players and spectators. Many people relate the popularity of volleyball in the United States to the conduct of volleyball tournaments. The guidelines set forth here will help to produce a good tournament.

Many jobs must be done well in advance of the tournament date. One of the first responsibilities, of course, is to set the date and inform teams sufficiently in advance for them to get the information on their schedule.

The type of tournament that will work best must be determined early. Volleyball tournaments are run in many ways, but the round-robin or double elimination method seems to be the most popular. Many things should be considered in making a choice, such as: the number of teams entered, the distance teams have traveled to play each other, the number of playing courts available, the availability of qualified officials, and the number of games that the teams will want to play.

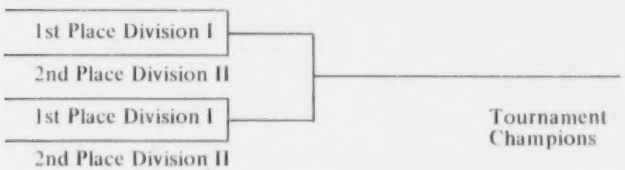
A single elimination tournament usually is not satisfactory. If teams travel any distance to play, they usually prefer to play more than one match, to avoid risk of being eliminated after less than an hour of play. A double elimination will assure everyone of at least two matches before they are eliminated. If either of these methods is used, attempt to seed the best teams so they will be playing each other for the final game.

The round-robin (and variations of it) is the best assurance of arriving at the number one team, since each team has to play every other. With six or more teams, a popular variation is a two division round-robin. When a play-off between the two divisions is desired, it

is best to seed the teams in opposing divisions. Example: Teams are rated according to expected ability or previous records.

DIVISION I	DIVISION II
Team A (#1 ranked)	Team F (#2 ranked)
B (#3)	G (#4)
C (#5)	H (#6)
D (#7)	I (#8)
E (#9)	J (#10)

A round-robin is played within each division, followed by a play-off between the two teams in each division with the best won-lost record.



If this method is used, a single game in the round-robin would assure everyone of playing four games and the champion would have to play six games. Here again, attention should be given to the number of games the teams desire to play. If more play is needed, the round-robin could be two games with every other team and match play for the play-off.

If a play-off is undesirable, it would be better to place the five highest ranked teams in Division I and the five lowest ranked teams in Division II. In this way a champion for each division is determined. This type of bracketing will usually result in more equally balanced competition.

Several committee assignments will lessen the tournament director's work and make a smoother running tournament. Part of the assignments can be made to individuals and some to committees. The size of the tournament will determine how many committees are needed.

Outline of Responsibilities

Tournament Director

1. Overall responsibility for tournament.
2. Posting of scores on master chart during the tournament.

3. Make sure all other personnel and committees function properly.
4. Make sure the tournament doesn't lag.
5. Be firm and fair in all decisions.

Publicity Chairman or Committee

1. Responsible for all news releases to the press before and after the tournament.
2. Print programs, if necessary.

Equipment Committee

1. Make sure all equipment is present and serviceable.
   a. Balls
   b. Whistles
   c. Scoreboards
   d. Timing devices
   e. Nets
   f. Referees stands
   g. Taping of courts – if necessary
   h. Awards
   i. Scorebooks
   j. Pencils and paper
2. Be sure nets and courts are set up properly.
3. Be responsible for maintenance of equipment during the tournament.

Officials Chairman

1. Be sure enough officials are available so that each may have a break from duties during the day.
2. Provide a hospitality lounge away from playing site.
3. Make assignments of matches with the tournament director's help.
4. Meet with the officials and tournament director to decide on ground rules, if necessary.

Court Manager(s)

1. Necessary if several courts are used.
2. Major responsibility is to keep tournament moving.
3. Makes sure all personnel and equipment are on her court.
4. Notifies the next team to play as soon as a match is finished on her court.
5. Collects all scoresheets and turns them over to the tournament director for posting of scores.

Hospitality Committee

1. Greet teams when they arrive.
2. Show players to locker rooms, courts, etc.

3. Be on hand to answer questions and offer help.
4. Provide snacks, party, etc.

A schedule for advanced planning follows. Keep in mind that the larger the tournament, the more organizational effort required. If just a few teams are involved, then the organization is relatively simple.

One to two months ahead of tournament

Print and send out entry blanks and tournament information.
Order supplies, medals, trophies, etc.
Get tournament committees formed and working.
Start lining up officials.

Three to four weeks ahead of tournament

Start local publicity
Check equipment and make sure balls, nets, scorebooks and timing devices are available and in good condition.
Meet with committee chairmen to check progress.

One to two weeks ahead of tournament

Contact all teams and officials to be sure they are informed on place, starting time, type of tournament, schedule of matches, food availability, etc. Include a list of motels and maps, if necessary.
Arrange for scorers, timers, and linesmen.
Release several news items if tournament entries are newsworthy (don't underestimate teams, but be honest on reporting the caliber of play expected).
Have master bracket drawn and prepared to use at the tournament site.
Have programs designed and printed if you plan to have one.
Prepare for press coverage of tournament, if possible.
Make all final committee checks.
During the tournament many little things will make the day successful. Some pointers to help plan for the big day are:

1. Inform players and coaches of administrative details. Do this by way of printed information sheet or a meeting just prior to the first match of the day.

Items to cover could include:

a. Snacks or lunch and rest areas.
b. Traffic patterns to avoid congestion of the playing floor.
c. Method of play and time elements involved.
d. Ground rules of playing courts.

e. Introduction of officials. (If teams are inexperienced, the officials should talk about interpretations and answer questions about methods of play.)
f. Method of breaking ties, should they occur.

2. Try to start play on time.
3. Remind court managers to keep the scoresheets for posting game and match results on master sheets.
4. Use practice courts for warm-up if available.
5. Do not allow excessive time between matches (three to five minutes is ample warm-up time.)
6. Have a tournament committee assigned to handle questions and problems.

If there is one key factor to a successful tournament, it is, "Keep the play moving." Players and spectators lose interest when things are allowed to drag along.

When the play is completed, the tournament director still has duties to perform.

Present awards to the winning teams.

Be sure all news media get the results. This should include any all-star teams, most valuable players, sportsmanship awards, or any other special awards made.

Send final results to all teams involved and thank them for participating.

Send all results to any higher office or sanctioning body that would be interested.

Send thank you notes to helpers and workers.

A point to keep in mind throughout the event is your responsibility to the participants. You owe them your best efforts to hold a good tournament. Good volleyball tournaments are the best way to promote good players. If athletes are challenged to play top volleyball in well run tournaments, they tend to stay with the game and grow with the sport.

Improving Officiating for Tournament Play

JOANNE THORPE

JoAnne Thorpe is coach of the women's volleyball team at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. She is a past chairman of the Officiating Services Area and is Vice-President of the Division for Girls and Women's Sports.

As competition for women develops into the tournament rather than the sportsday organization for play, attention must be devoted to improving officiating. Certain problems complicate officiating for tournament play, and these problems may be identified under the following categories:

1. Problems related to the experience of the players
2. Problems related to the complement of equipment and officials other than the referee and umpire
3. Problems related to the qualifications of the referee and umpire
4. Problems related to the process of officiating the match

Identification of the various problems and some possible solutions follow.

Problems related to the experience of the players

A team's failure to adjust to the level of officiating can be a most disconcerting problem for the official, the players, and the coach of the team. Often this failure to adjust is the direct result of insufficient practice in good fundamentals. Players must be taught to play to the standard currently being enforced. When anticipating playing in a tournament, teams should practice a type of play which might be used specifically, if officiating is extremely rigid with respect to the illegal hit. This kind of play would involve the use of the bounce pass more than the overhead pass when ideal positioning prior to the hit is not possible. In fact, an overhead pass would be avoided at anytime that fear of fouling existed. If the officiating permits latitude in using the overhead pass, its use should be encouraged, except when receiving the serve. Although it is possible to pass the ball legally on occasion with an overhead pass when receiving the serve, the use of the bounce pass should be encouraged because it provides a greater percentage of legal hits and greater safety for the fingers. The ability of teams to adjust to the level of officiating being

enforced can be accomplished only through repeated practice of good fundamentals. Many disagreeable situations may be avoided by coaching teams to be flexible in their styles of play.

Players should be encouraged to call their net fouls and touches on the block when they are *confident* that they have been in error in such a play. Pressure to call these faults when unsure should not be exerted since an inexperienced player often cannot tell as well as the official that the net has been pushed into her, rather than that she has gone into the net. Honesty in calling these sure faults can be extremely helpful and can establish between the official and the players a good working relationship which will contribute to better officiating.

Problems related to the complement of equipment and officials other than the referee and umpire

Without the aid of linesmen, trained scorers and timers, visible scoreboards, clocks, and line-up sheets, the task of the referee and umpire is greatly complicated. For tournament play, one linesman from each team can be used, and linesmen should be provided with sheets containing the numbers of players in their serving order. A visible scoreboard facilitates the early detection of errors, as does a visible timing device. Having both teams keep a scorebook apart from the official book can also help correct a score which is in error.

Scorers and timers must have some practice before attempting to officiate in a tournament match. It is wise to stress to the scorer that "game point" should *not* be announced, since it is disconcerting to both teams and is not an official technique. For some unexplainable reason, inexperienced scorekeepers often stop the game to announce to the official that it is "game point." Practice with the help of a rated official will usually remedy the situation.

Problems related to the qualifications of the referee and umpire

The rules provide for using as referee the official with the higher rating when two officials do not have equal ratings. Although other inequalities such as previous tournament experience, number of matches called during the current season, recency of renewal, and other such indices could be used to determine which of two equally rated officials should referee, caution is advised, since two officials with equal ratings are theoretically equally qualified and therefore should expect equality in assignment of duties. Two extremely desirable criteria for qualifying to officiate tournament matches would be the verification of a current national or honorary rating and experience during the current season. It is questionable whether

officials with ratings below the local category should be used as either referee or umpire for tournament competition.

Problems related to the process of officiating the match

Problems inherent in officiating the match are directly concerned with the lack of a uniform standard for calling illegal hits and with inconsistency in calling the illegal hit, whether it be within a single match, from match to match, from tournament to tournament, or from region to region. The problems of the lack of a uniform standard and inconsistency might be solved by some agreement to accept the standard which dominated play at the most recent United States Volleyball Association National Championships. Although the DGWS and the USVBA have some different rules, the differences would in no way necessitate the need for a difference in the standard for calling illegal hits. Caution should be exercised, however, in interpreting rules uniformly, as misinterpretations could be frequent. The standard for USVBA play does change occasionally from year to year, partially because of the involvement of teams and officials in international play; therefore, attendance at the championships each year is necessary in order to interpret the current standard. Since not everyone who conducts tournaments or coaches volleyball can attend the national championships, an attempt to interpret the standard by means of a film for boards of officials is planned by the Officiating Services Area of the Division for Girls and Women's Sports.

Although the standard of the USVBA National Championships probably will be acceptable for most tournament play, some tournaments or individual matches may be held for inexperienced teams for which a different standard might be more appropriate. In this situation, a decision to call to the level of the better of the two teams, so that the majority of the players are playing legally most of the time, is advisable. In a tournament of several teams, officials should watch the number one and number two seeded teams in practice to determine a reasonable standard for the entire tournament. In individual matches, officials should be very attentive to the level of play during the warm-up drills. Care should be exercised to be sure that the standard is set for the better teams, and that a team with inferior ball handling could not win over a team with superior ball handling as a result of improper officiating.

Once the standard is agreed upon and is understood, several procedures will facilitate standardization within a match, and from match to match within a given tournament. A practice session in which officials call fouls while one of the better teams practices is beneficial. Officials should confer on the hits where decisions differ,

the same as judges confer on their scores for the first event in a gymnastics meet.

Until the DGWS National championships have been in existence for a few years, it may be advisable to ask each team to bring one or two officials. This would not only standardize officiating for the National Championships, but, also, the experience of these officials would contribute to improved uniformity when officiating in their geographic regions.

Summary

1. Players must be well practiced in fundamentals so that they can adjust to the standard of officiating, regardless of what that standard may be.
2. A full complement of linesmen, trained scorers and timers, visible scoreboards and clocks, pinnies with numbers, and line-up sheets must be provided for official matches in tournament play.
3. When officials have unequal ratings, the one with the higher rating should serve as referee for the entire match in a tournament game.
4. Acceptance of the standard used in the USVBA National Championships is advised for most tournament play; however, if this level is too strict, officials should confer while observing the number one and number two seeded teams practice, and should establish the standard by the performance of the better players. Preceding any tournament, officials should confer as they disagree on the legality of certain plays. For individual matches apart from tournament play, officials may set the standard for play by conferring while observing play during the warm-up period prior to the game.

As competition increases because of the change in organization from the sportsday to the tournament, officiating must improve accordingly. High level play and high level officiating are inseparable.

A Volleyball Charting Method

SANDRA S. HADDOCK
ARDENNE KOMINIC

Miss Haddock received her B.S. from Southwest Missouri State College and her M.Ed. from the University of Arizona. She served as chairman of the Rock River Board Of Women Officials at Northern Illinois University in 1969. She has coached volleyball for six years. For the past three years, she has coached the volleyball team at Northern Illinois University, De Kalb.

Miss Kominic is a senior physical education major at Northern Illinois University. For the past year she has served as manager of the volleyball team, keeping statistics and team records.

The DGWS official scoring method for volleyball is concise and simple, but by merely looking at the score, a coach or player cannot visualize the results of individual efforts nor specific team accomplishments. Basketball has its shooting charts, turnover records, and rebounding statistics, but thus far no charts or statistics have been available to the volleyball player or coach except those few that can be derived from the official scorebook. A coach can use her team manager or a substitute to keep these statistics. This charting is based upon the official scoring method, adding various marks to the tallies and zeroes to indicate team performance. A method of charting individual performance will be presented later.

The symbols used (Figure A) to indicate points are as follows:

1	point scored on a serve
1	point scored on a volley
1	point scored on a spike

By putting a small circle on the top of these symbols, 1 1 1 , the indication is made that the offensive player sending the ball over the net scored an ace point – one that was completely unplayable by the defense. The symbols used to indicate side-out are as follows:

O	side-out due to server's fault
⊖	side-out due to team's fault

FIGURE 1

FIRST GAME

TEAMS BLUE vs GREEN

Serving Order	NAMES OF PLAYERS	No. or Pos.	TALLIES
1	Grey	12	0 7 θ
2	Peters	14	1 θ
	Harper	30	1 1 1 1 1 1 θ
3	Miller	33	θ θ
4	Gobin	10	1 θ
	Klepke	13	1 θ
5	Morris	15	θ 7 θ
6	Fowler	22	1 1 1 θ 1 1 θ

1st Serve _____ Game won by _____

Score _____

1 point scored on a serve
1 point scored on a volley
1 point scored on a spike
1 1 1 ace point
0 side out due to server's fault
θ side out due to team's fault

SECOND GAME

TEAMS BLUE vs GREEN

Serving Order	NAMES OF PLAYERS	No. or Pos.	TALLIES
1	Grey	12	0 1
2	Harper	30	θ
3	Miller	33	1 1 0
4	Klepke	13	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 θ
5	Morris	15	1 1 1 0
6	Fowler	22	1 0

1st Serve _____ Game won by _____

Score _____

1 point scored on a serve
1 point scored on a volley
1 point scored on a spike
1 1 1 ace point
0 side out due to server's fault
θ side out due to team's fault

Suggested Analysis

Serving

From the tallies recorded on the chart, serving percentages may be calculated in two ways: total serving percentages and ace serving percentages.

1. Total serving percentage
   Example: Game 1, Player Fowler (Table 1) 7 of 7 serves were successful in that they crossed the net into the opponent's court. 7 successful ÷ 7 attempts x 100 = 100%
   Example: Game 2, Player Miller (Table 1) 2 of 3 serves were successful in that they crossed the net into the opponent's court. 2 successful ÷ 3 attempts x 100 = 66.7%

2. Ace serves (a serve unsuccessfully *controlled* and returned by the receiving team)
   Example: Game 1, Player Harper (Table 2)
   1 if 6 serves were ace serves
   1 ace ÷ 6 serves x 100 = 16.7%
   Example: Game 2, Player Klepke (Table 2)
   2 of 9 serves were ace serves
   2 ace ÷ 9 serves x 100 = 22.2%

Table 1

Team and Individual Percentages of Good Serves

	Game 1	Game 2	Game 3	Match
	%	%		%
Fowler	7-7 100.0	1-2 50.0		8-9 88.8
Gobin	2-2 100.0	– –		2-2 100.0
Grey	2-3 66.7	2-2 100.0		4-5 80.0
Harper	6-6 100.0	1-1 100.0		7-7 100.0
Klepke	2-2 100.0	9-9 100.0		– 100.0
Morris	3-3 100.0	3-4 75.0		6-7 85.7
Miller	2-2 100.0	2-3 66.7		4-5 80.0
Peters	2-2 100.0	– –		2-2 100.0
	26-27 96.3	18-21 85.7		44-48 91.7

Table 2

Team and Individual Percentages of Ace Serves

	Game 1		Game 2		Game 3	Match	
		%		%			%
Fowler	2-7	28.6	1-2	50.0		3-9	33.3
Gobin	0-2	0.0	–			0-2	0.0
Grey	0-2	0.0	0-2	0.0		0-4	0.0
Harper	1-6	16.7	0-1	0.0		1-7	14.3
Klepke	0-2	0.0	2-9	22.2		2-11	18.2
Morris	0-3	0.0	2-4	50.0		2-7	28.6
Miller	0-2	0.0	2-3	66.7		2-5	40.0
Peters	1-2	50.0	–			1-2	50.0
	4-26	15.4	7-21	33.3		11-47	23.4

Method of Scoring Points

The offensive effectiveness of the team effort can be calculated through determining the methods by which points were scored. These methods generally can be divided into three categories: serves, spikes, and volleys. All points scored with a bump or with a dig in the examples were categorized under volleys; however, they could be recorded individually in a category of their own as indicated in Charting Individual Effectiveness.

Serves: One method of scoring is through effective serving. This may be illustrated by charting the number of points made exclusively by the serve (Table 3).

Table 3

Percentage of Points Made by Serves

	Game 1		Game 2		Game 3	Match	
		%		%			%
Blue	5-15	33.3	8-15	53.3		13-30	43.3
Aces	4		7			11	

The above statistics are derived from the scorebook using the suggested tallies. The table can be read from left to right: Blue scored 5 of the 15 points in game 1 from serves, which is 33.3% of the scoring. Game 2 and the match totals are read in the same way. In game 1, 4 of the serves that scored were ace serves, whereas in game 2, 7 of the 8 serves that scored were aces. The match totals are read in the same way.

Spikes: Another method of scoring is through effective spiking. This may be illustrated by charting the number of points made by spiking (Table 4).

Table 4

Percentage of Points Made by Spikes

	Game 1		Game 2		Game 3	Match	
		%		%			%
Blue	4-15	26.7	5-15	33.3		9-30	30.0
Aces	4		4			8	

The above statistics are derived from the chart using the suggested tallies. The table can be read from left to right: Blue scored 4 of the 15 points in game 1 from spikes, which is 26.7% of the scoring. Game 2 and the match totals are read in the same way. In game 1, all 4 of the spikes that scored were ace spikes, whereas in game 2, 4 of the 5 spikes that scored were aces. The match totals are read in the same way.

Volleys: The third method of scoring is through volleys, bumps, or digs. Grouping all these under "volleys," this may be illustrated by charting the number of points made in this manner (Table 5).

Table 5

Percentage of Points Made by Volleys

	Game 1		Game 2		Game 3	Match	
		%		%			%
Blue	6-15	40.0	2-15	13.3		8-30	26.7
Aces	4		1			5	

The above statistics are derived from the chart using the suggested tallies. The table can be read from left to right: Blue scored 6 of the 15 points in game 1 from volleys, which is 40.0 of the scoring. Game 2 and the match totals are read in the same way. In game 1, 4 of the 6 volleys that scored were ace volleys, whereas in game 2, 1 of the 2 volleys that scored was an ace. The match totals are read in the same way.

Loss of Service

The loss of the service can be determined through two general causes: either the server was unsuccessful in her initial attempt or the serving team failed to successfully play the returned ball. This may be illustrated by charting both these errors as below (Table 6).

Table 6

Cause of Service Loss

	Game 1		Game 2		Game 3	Match	
		%		%			%
Blue Server's Errors	1-12	8.4	3-6	50.0		4-18	22.2
Blue Team's Errors	11-12	91.6	3-6	50.0		14-18	77.8

The above statistics are derived from the chart using the suggested tallies. The table can be read from left to right: of 12 Blue serves lost in the first game, 1 was due to an error by the server, for a total of 8.4 of the total serves lost during game 1. The remainder of the chart may be read the same way.

Charting Individual Effectiveness

Separate charts may be made indicating individual efforts on specialized skills, such as: receiving the serve, effective dinks, etc. These charts are kept by an individual other than the one keeping the team chart. Individual efforts such as spiking, for example, can be analyzed by charting (Table 7), and computed as illustrated in Table 8.

Table 7

Spiking Charting

	Game 1	Game 2	Game 3
Fowler	♀+++|	||+	
Gobin	⊖		
Grey	||+	|+|	
Harper	⊖||	⊖	
Klepke	|⊖	|+⊖|♀	
Morris	|⊖	|	
Miller	♀+♀	⊖+	
Peters	⊖⊖		

The opposing team's spikes are recorded in like manner.

Coding:

| = a good spike which is received
⊖ = an unsuccessful spike attempt
+ = a good spike earning a point
♀ = a good spike earning a side-out

The analysis of Table 7 is charted on Table 8.

Conclusion

The analyses from the suggested methods of recording can be invaluable in assisting the coach in planning practice sessions, working with individual players, and in keeping season-to-season team and individual records. With the analyses available to the players, each can determine her own areas of strengths and weaknesses.

Volleyball is such a complex game that no simple method could be devised to record every play that occurs, but perhaps through a basic record such as this, some of the individual and team progresses can be recorded and utilized. This is by no means the only method that could be used, nor is it a complete record using the methods presented here, but perhaps it is enough to benefit coaches and players who otherwise have not been able to record team and individual efforts and to analyze the results of those efforts.

Table 8
Spiking Analysis

	GAME ONE					GAME TWO					MATCH TOTALS				
	OUT OF PLAY	SCORES POINTS	EARNS SIDE-O	RECEIV.	TOTAL ATTS.	OUT OF PLAY	SCORES POINTS	EARNS SIDE-O	RECEIV.	TOTAL ATTS.	OUT OF PLAY	SCORES POINTS	EARNS SIDE-O	RECEIV.	TOTALS
Fowler		2	1	1	4		1		2	3		3	1	3	7
Gobin	1				1						1				1
Grey		1		2	3		1		2	3		2		4	6
Harper	1			2	3	1				1	2			2	4
Klepke	1			1	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	3	7
Morris	1			1	2				1	1	1			2	3
Miller		1	2		3	1	1			2	1	2	2		5
Peters	2				2						2				2
Blue team	6	4	3	7	20	3	4	1	7	15	9	8	4	14	35
%	30.0	20.0	15.0	35.0	100%	20.0	26.7	6.7	46.7	100.1	25.7	22.9	11.4	40.0	100.1

Volleyball Mini Unit for Junior High Girls

SANDY THORPE

Sandy Thorpe is a physical education graduate of the University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls. She has taught physical education on the junior high and high school levels, and is a player on a USVBA women's team and coach of a Des Moines high school girls' team.

Situation

36 Students
2 Volleyball courts
6 Volleyballs

Unit Progression

Setting and Passing
Bump – two hand positions
Tip
Overhand Serve – two hand positions
Court positions
Rotation
Strategy – two court positions
Advanced skills

Daily Progression

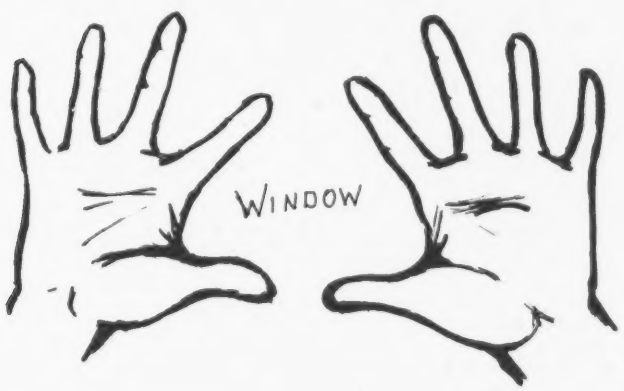
50-Minute Class Periods

1. Introduce setting and passing drills.
2. Review setting and passing, introduce bump, and drills.
3. Review setting and passing drills, bump drills, and introduce tip or punch.
4. Review bump drills, introduce overhand serve, rotation, and scoring. Play game.
5. Review serve, introduce strategy position A. Play game (15 minutes).
6. Review setting and passing drills and strategy position A. Play game (30 minutes, 3 game matches).
7. Review bump drills, introduce strategy position B. Play game (30 minutes, 3 game matches).

8. Serving drill, review strategy position B. Play game (30 minutes, 3 game matches).
9. Inter-class tournament.

Setting and Passing

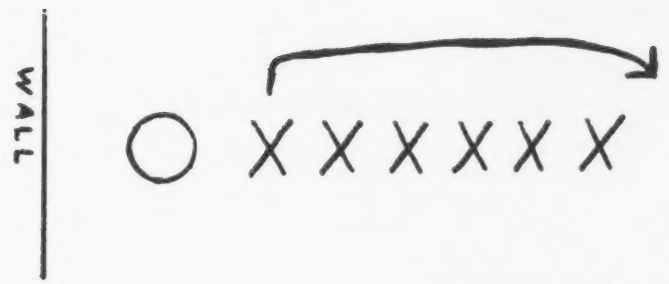
A. Finger tip control. Palms never contact the ball.
B. Arms and body react in an uncoiling action, as in a spring.
C. Hands form a window prior to contacting the ball.

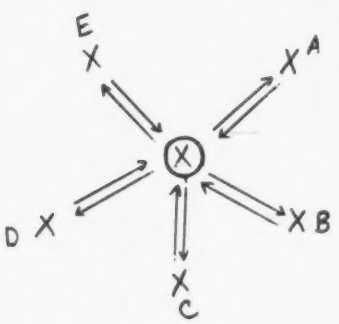


D. Get body positioned under the ball and get set.
E. Knees bent, weight and momentum is brought upward, starting from the feet, to contact the ball.
F. Ball is contacted above the head. Hands should be in line with the forehead or the hairline.
G. Follow-through is upward, arms recoil back to set position.

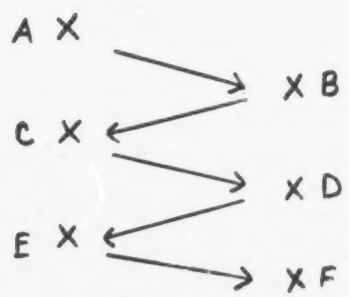
Drills

A. Wall Drills
   1. Individual sets the ball against the wall as many consecutive times as possible.
   2. A line of players sets the ball against the wall, each player setting the ball in turn and then going to the end of the line.





B. Circle Drills
Circle with a player in the center. Center player sets the ball to player A. Player A sets ball back to center player. Center player sets ball to player B. Player B sets ball back to center player, and so on around the circle. After one successful turn around the circle, the center player switches positions with a player in the circle and drill continues.



C. Line Drill
Pass the ball, Player A to B, player B to C, etc. When the ball gets to player E, she passes the ball back up the line – E to D, D to C, etc.

Frequent Cues

High sets.
Bend the knees.
Get under the ball and plant feet firmly on the floor.
Keep arms up.
Follow through upward, arms back to set position.
Anytime it is possible, the ball should be set-up.

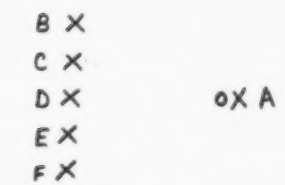
Teaching Aid

If a player has trouble contacting the ball correctly, the instructor can set her hands in the window position and have the player set her hands in a like manner. Then the instructor and player contact hands in the same manner the ball would be contacted. This way the player gets the feeling of the correct contact and hand position.

Either hand position is acceptable. With the arms extended, hands in the correct position, and elbows rotated inward, the ball should be contacted on the forearms, *not down on the hands.* Hands remain locked to avoid a double hit. Position body directly in front of the ball. Body and arms move upward in the direction the ball is to go. Follow through. Bumps are used to receive hard serves and when the player is not in position to set.

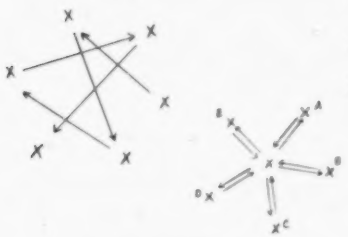
Drills

A. Line Drill



Player A throws the ball underhanded to player B. Player B bumps the ball back to player A. Player A throws ball to player C. Player C bumps ball back to player A and so on down the line. When A again becomes the thrower, change the toss to an overhand toss.

B. Circle Drill



1. Bump the ball across the circle.
2. Bump ball up and closest player calls for the ball.
3. Center player bumps ball to player A. Player A bumps ball back to center. Center player bumps to player B. Player B bumps ball back to center, and so on around the circle.

C. Individual Drills
   1. Bump ball up to yourself.
   2. Bump ball against the wall.

Frequent Cues

1. Get under the ball and get feet planted firmly on the floor.
2. Elbows rotated inward.
3. Bend knees and play the ball low.
4. Keep eyes on the ball.
5. Hit the ball on forearms.
6. Keep forearms level.
7. Bump the ball up.

Tip or Punch

The tip or punch is used when the ball falls close to the net. The player simply jumps straight up near the net and, with fingertips or a closed fist, makes contact under the ball, sending the ball up and over the net or up to one of her teammates.

Overhand Serve

A. Two hand positions
   1. Open hand serve
      Fingers are held together and firm. Thumb is held alongside the index finger. Hand is slightly cupped to fit the contour of the ball.
   2. Semi-open hand serve
      Fingers are together, thumb alongside the index finger. Fingers are bent at the first and second knuckles to form the semi-open position.

B. Serve
   The mechanics of the overhand serve are like those of the tennis serve. The ball is tossed above the head about 8 inches in front of the body and in line with the shoulder of the serving arm. The serving arm drops to side, and then back and upward into a cocked position. The arm is then brought upward into an extended position. The hand contacts the back of the ball, following through in a whipping motion.

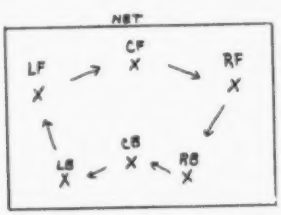
Drill

Players line up along serving line at each end of the court. In turn, each player serves to players across the court. Players continue serving back and forth across the net.

Frequent Cues

Keep wrist locked when contacting the ball.
Follow through.
Toss the ball higher than the arm can reach.
Keep eyes on the ball.

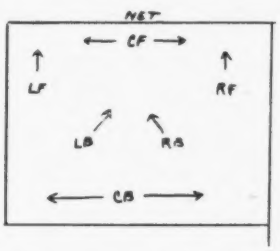
Players and Rotation



Extra players can be rotated in from the side lines.

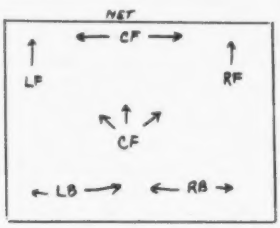
Simple Strategy

Center Back – Deep



LB and RB cover center area on short serves or hits.
CB covers entire back court deep and backs up LB and RB.
LF and RF cover their side of court and the net.
CF covers net area for tip or punch.

Center Back – Up



LB and RB cover the area behind CB.
CB covers middle of the court.
LF and RF cover sides and net.
CF covers net.

Advanced Skills

Spiking
Blocking
Interchange of players

The AAHPER–USVBA Joint Committee

WILLIAM T. ODENEAL

The first meeting of the AAHPER-USVBA Joint Committee in Volleyball was held in Detroit, Michigan in 1967 at the annual meeting of the USVBA. This committee is composed of three members of the DGWS-DMA representing the AAHPER, three members representing the USVBA, an AAHPER consultant, and the USVBA Development Chairman. The purpose of the committee is to implement procedures to improve instruction volleyball in order to enrich the physical education offerings in schools and colleges throughout the nation.

The chairman is elected biennially for a two-year term. The chairmanship is held alternately by the two organizations. The secretary is appointed by the chairman for a one-year term. Committee members serve for three years, rotating terms of office, with one member designated as senior representative of his organization's delegation for the year.

The official committee meeting takes place annually either at the National Convention of the AAHPER or the USVBA, as decided by the chairman who evaluates the most convenient location. As it has turned out, the meetings have alternated between the two annual meetings of each organization. The committee met at the USVBA conference in 1967 at Wayne State University and at the University of Tennessee in 1969. The committee met at the AAHPER meeting in 1968 at St. Louis and in 1970 at Seattle, Washington. Leadership was held by the USVBA in 1967-69 and by AAHPER in 1969-71. The officers are William T. Odeneal, Chairman; Nancy Chapman, secretary, and Mary Francis Kellam, senior representative. The USVBA representatives are Don Shondell and Jerre McManama. G. R. McDonald and Rachel Bryant serve as ex-officio members.

Some of the outstanding work of the committee has been to press the AAHPER for articles on volleyball in the *Journal* and to develop a resource list of qualified people throughout the country who can and will be able to assist the schools in teaching, demonstrating, and conducting clinics.

It was felt that volleyball, being an Olympic sport and having national championships sponsored by the DGWS, NAIA and the NCAA, should be exposed to the schools by those who are knowledgeable about the game. The game is too popular and exciting not to take a place among America's top sports.

What Is The USVBA?

NANCY L. CHAPMAN

Nancy Chapman received her B.S. degree from the University of Cincinnati, her M.A. from Ohio State University, and is presently teaching at Illinois State University. She serves on the DGWS-USVBA Joint Committee for the promotion of volleyball, the United States Women's Olympic Volleyball Committee, and is the DGWS liaison to the USVBA. Editor of the 1967-69 DGWS Volleyball Guide, *Miss Chapman has served as chairman of the DGWS Sports Guide and Official Rules Area.*

The initials USVBA are the abbreviated title for an organization that is formally known as the United States Volleyball Association. This is a nationally recognized amateur organization which is concerned with the promotion and expansion of volleyball interest throughout the country, the development of an understanding of skillful play, and the representation of United States volleyball interests in national and international play. The USVBA is the sports governing body of our country, as designated by the International Volleyball Federation.

Business of the organization is primarily conducted at the annual meeting which is held in conjunction with the national USVBA tournament each year in May. The total assembly of this group consists of a 21-member Board of Directors (seven elected each year to serve a three year term), governing members selected by 19 affiliated organizations, 3 governing members selected by players, 15 Regional Commissioners, and up to a maximum of 50 governing members at large. In addition, all former presidents are entitled to serve as governing members.

The AAHPER, as one of the affiliated organizations from which governing members are selected, has a total of five representative delegates. Among the other 18 organizations having selected member representation are the American Latvian Association, Boys' Clubs of America, National Amateur Athletic Association, NAIA, NCAA, National Council of YMCAs, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, National Jewish Welfare Board, National Recreation and Park Association, National Catholic Youth Organization Federation, and the Armed Services.

USVBA Standing Committees help further the functions and responsibilities of the total organization. Among the 16 committees are those dealing with such matters as Budget and Finance, Colle-

giate and Scholastic Volleyball, Equipment and Supplies, International Relations, Officials and Certification, Player and Team Eligibility, Rules and Interpretations, Studies and Development, and Women's, Girls', and Coed Volleyball.

Members are appointed to committees according to their interests, background, and willingness to serve. In most cases, meetings are open to anyone who wishes to attend. One of the exceptions to this policy is the rules meeting that is open only to the appointed rules committee members. It is the responsibility of this group, through continuous study of the rules, to arrange for experimentation and trial of new ideas, prepare recommendations for changes, and interpret questions regarding rules through the committee chairman, as well as to study international rules development. Prior to the closed rules session each year, all members are permitted to attend an open rules meeting at which time interpretations are discussed and concerns expressed.

The Committee on Studies and Development is concerned with research in volleyball in addition to overseeing progress in the development of the game through clinics. It is their commission to compile an annual report of clinic activities throughout the United States as well as formulate, conduct, and supervise the research related to volleyball. The compilation of an annual report on studies and research activities throughout the United States is also a function of this committee.

It is the responsibility of the USVBA to certify the players as amateurs and to select the players, coaches, and managers for volleyball world tournaments and other international events except the Pan American and Olympic teams. The volleyball Olympic Committees select the players and name managers and coaches for Pan American and Olympic Games. Although many of the Olympic Volleyball Committee members are USVBA members, there are many others who serve as representatives from outside agencies and organizations. This committee meets annually, and during Pan American and Olympic years, chooses the site for the selection of players. Often the site named is consistent with that of the USVBA National Championship Tournament that is held each May.

The United States Volleyball Association is dedicated to the sport it represents, and serves volleyball enthusiasts throughout the country. There are 15 designated geographic regions, each under a regional commissioner. These commissioners can provide information about membership, tournament dates, sanctions for open tournaments, and any other information pertinent to volleyball. The regions and commissioners are listed below.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut

John O'Donnell, 58 Congress Ave., Holyoke, Mass. 01040

2. New York and New Jersey
   Socrates Mose, 272 N. Railroad Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10301
3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, D.C., and Virginia
   Joseph Sharpless, Dept. of Recreation and Parks, MNCPPC, 6600 Kenilworth Ave., Riverdale, Md. 20840
4. West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Western Pennsylvania
   Roland Stone, 2199 Forest Grove, Caraopolis, Penna. 15108
5. Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia
   W. L. Wright, Georgia Power Company, North District, 4404 N. Shallowford Rd., N.E. Chamblee, Georgia 30005
6. Florida
   Peter Tiemann, 201 40th Street, North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33713
7. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin
   Phil Mazur, 2717 McAree Road, Waukegan, Illinois 60085
8. Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming
   Carl E. Scheer, 9123 Parker Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68114
9. Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana
   Robert L. Lindsay, 1577 Mesquite, Wichita Falls, Texas 76302
10. West Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, East Montana, and Minnesota
    Bob Nehring, Route 4, Anoka, Minnesota 55303
11. West Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon
    Donald Miller, 1745 92nd Ave., N.E., Bellevue, Wash. 98004
12. Utah, Nevada, and North California
    Albert M. Monaco, Jr., 2452 Francisco Street, San Francisco, California 94123
13. Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern California
    Vall Keller, 607 Parkview Street, Los Angeles, California 90057
14. Alaska
15. Hawaii – Pacific
    W. W. Robinson, 1132 Auahi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Volleyball References

Revised by ROBERTA BOYCE
Miami, Florida

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Cunningham, P. and Garrison, J. "High Wall Volley Test for Women's Volleyball." *Research Quarterly* 39:486-90, Oct. 1968.

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Volleyball Visual Aids

Revised by LYNNE P. HIGGINS
Normal, Illinois

Films

The Illegal Hit in Volleyball (1971). 16 mm, 110 ft., si., b&w. Sale $10. JoAnne Thorpe, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill. 62901. Prepared by JoAnne Thorpe and Virginia Gordon. Information sheet about use of film included.

Olympics 1964. 16 mm, 3 reels, each 35 min., si., b&w. Rental $25. Region 13 USVBA, Sol H. Marshall, P.O. Box 1264, Hollywood, Calif. 90028. Film shows clips of the best men and women players of the world at practice. Includes men's and women's matches between Russia and Japan.

USA vs Russia. 16 mm, 34 min., si., color. Rental $12. Roger G. Burton, Midway YMCA, 1761 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104. Shows men's and women's match play between the USA and Russia.

Volleyball Skills and Practice. 16 mm, 12 min., sd., b&w or color. Sale color $75, b&w $35. Film Associates, 11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90025. Basic skills of underhand volley, overhand volley, spike net volley, overhand serve, and underhand serve demonstrated by elementary school girls and boys in a playground situation. Uses normal speed action as well as slow motion. At the end of each skill session a practice period is shown.

Volleyball, USA. 16 mm, 17 min., sd., b&w. Sale $95; rental $6 daily. Association Instructional Materials, 600 Madsion Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Traces origin of the sport; slow motion and stop action. Includes highlights of the national match. Suitable for training and motivational use with junior high and high school levels as well as college level.

World Championships. Rental $12. G. R. McDonald, Public Relations Director, USVBA, 17 N. Champion St., Youngstown, Ohio 44501. Films of the 1970 World Championships held in Sophia, Bulgaria.

Filmstrips

Beginning Volleyball. Four slide-film units in color. Sale only. Si. $36.70; sd. (two 33 1/3 recordings) $42.30. Accompanying instructor's guide. Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Rm. 805, Chicago, Ill. 60654.

UNIT I: *The Game.* Introduces game with a brief history and development of sport, court and equipment specifications, and a review of simple rules, demonstrating some playing fundamentals.

UNIT II. *The Pass.* Demonstrates the chest pass, dig pass, underhand pass, and fist recovery and stresses the importance of directing ball well on the set pass.

UNIT III: *The Serve.* Presents underhand and overhand methods of serving ball with description of the mechanics.
UNIT IV: *The Attack.* Spike presented as the attack in game play. Mechanics of the spike and examples of its strategic use in game play are demonstrated by men players.

Power Volleyball. Loop film series. Members of the gold medal men's and women's U.S. Pan American Volleyball teams demonstrate the latest techniques used by volleyball teams around the world. Super-8 or standard 8. For sale only; $13 each or $58.50 per set of five. The Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Rm. 805, Chicago, Ill. 60654.

Volleyball. Loop film series. Collegiate All-Americans demonstrate providing a comprehensive analysis of the basic skills for either competitive or recreational volleyball. Super-8 cartridges. For sale only; $24.95 each or $149.70 per set of six. Ealing Corporation, 2225 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02140.

Technique Charts

Pictorial Volleyball. A series of twenty-six 8½ x 11 photographs showing volleyball skills and positioning with printed descriptions of mechanics. Sale $1.00 per set with discounts on bulk orders of ten or more. Creative Editorial Service, P.O. Box 2244, Hollywood, Calif. 90028. The black and white photographs present clear, sequential shots of a girl performing the underhand serve, overhand serve, chest pass, dig pass, set-up spike, and dink. There are also five illustrations of girls' team play including the position of readiness; the first, second, and third contact with the ball; and a successful spike. Pictures would be very suitable for bulletin board display or as teaching aids for secondary level students.

Volleyball Technique Charts (Revised 1967). Twelve 8½ x 11 black and white illustrations of basic skills and positioning with volleyball banner for bulletin board. Sale $1.00 per set. Division for Girls and Women's Sports, AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The packet includes materials designed

for bulletin board displays which can be used as good motivational and teaching aids. Basic skills illustrated in the charts include the sidearm, overarm, and underarm serves with emphasis on different hand positions; the overhand and underhand volleys; net recovery; set-up; spike; and block.

Officiating Services Area

OSA (Officiating Services Area)–This area, one of seven in the DGWS structure, is devoted to the training and rating of officials. Its Executive Board, which meets annually prior to the AAHPER national convention, is composed of:

1. A *chairman*, a *chairman-elect*, and a *past chairman*. The chairman-elect is elected in an open meeting at the national convention.
2. A *secretary*, who sends rating cards to boards and receives applications for new boards. She is elected by mail ballot in alternate years by the local boards of officials.
3. A *treasurer*, who is responsible for collecting board dues. She also is elected by mail ballot in alternate years by the local boards of officials.

P & T of O (Principles and Techniques of Officiating)–This committee is concerned with the methods used by referees, umpires, and judges to officiate games and matches. The P & T of O chairman is a member of and is selected by the Executive Board. A subcommittee in each sport is responsible for evaluating and revising the officiating techniques and for writing the Techniques of Officiating article published in its respective sports guide. Membership is by appointment. If you have questions concerning the techniques of officiating, write to the appropriate P & T of O chairman.

E & R (Examinations and Ratings)–There is an E & R committee for each of the nine sports in which ratings are given. Each chairman and her committee are responsible for preparing, revising, and analyzing the officiating theoretical examinations. The general chairman and an associate chairman (who is the E & R chairman-elect) coordinate the subcommittees and compile the general material for the sports packets. The chairman of E & R is an appointed member of the OSA Executive Board. If you need information regarding the study questions in the Guides or a question in the examination, write to the appropriate E & R chairman.

E & P (Editorial and Publications)–This committee is responsible for editing the OSA portion of the Guides. The chairman is appointed for a two-year term of office and is a member of the Executive Board.

DOC (District Officiating Coordinator)–There is one DOC in each of the six districts of AAHPER. She serves as liaison between the boards of officials in her district and the OSA Executive Board.

The DOC is elected at her AAHPER district convention and serves on the Executive Board.

Boards (Affiliated and Provisional Boards of Women Officials)–These boards are made up of organized groups of women throughout the United States who are authorized to give ratings. A listing of these boards follows.

Officiating Executive Board 1971-1972

Chairman: CHARLOTTE WEST; Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill. 62901 (1971-72)
Past Chairman: MARY W. FORD, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C. 29730 (1970-71)
Chairman-elect: ELSIE J. COBB, North Texas State Univ., Denton, Texas 76203 (1972-73)
Secretary: LAURIE MABRY, Illinois State Univ., Normal, Ill. 61761 (1970-72)
Treasurer: JEANNE ROWLANDS, 215 Elsinore St., Concord, Mass. 01742 (1969-73)

Chairmen of Standing Committees

Principles and Techniques of Officiating: PAT SENI, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802 (1970-72)
Elect: PATRICIA DUNCAN, Ft. Hayes State College, Ft. Hayes, Kans. 67601 (1972-74)
Examinations and Ratings: ELEANOR SANDERSON, Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn. 06515 (1971-72)
Associate Chairman: Carol Swim, Bemidji State College, Bemidji, Minn. 56601 (1972-73)
Editorial and Publications: MARY BELL, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, Ill. 60115 (1971-73)

District Officiating Coordinators

Central: JUDY CLARKE, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 (1970-72)
Elect: WANDA GREEN, Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613 (1972-74)
Eastern: EDITH COBANE, State Univ. of New York, Albany, N.Y. 12203 (1971-73)
Midwest: PAT ROY, East Gary High School, East Gary, Ind. 46405 (1971-73)
Northwest: JAN BOYINGS, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Wash. 98926 (1970-72)
Elect: JEAN NEELY, Eastern Oregon College, La Grande, Ore. 97850 (1973-75)
Southern: JILL UPTON, Box 1400, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Miss. 39701 (1970-72)
Elect: AILEEN BRITTON, Eduard White Senior High School, Jacksonville, Fla. 32210 (1972-74)
Southwest: KAREN JOHNSON, California State College, Los Angeles, Calif. 90032 (1970-72)

Canadian Representative

Patricia Laing, Pelham St. So., Fonthill, Ontario

Advisory

RACHEL BRYANT, *AAHPER Consultant in Physical Education and Girls and Women's Sports,* 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

JOANNE THORPE, *DGWS Vice President,* Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill. 62901

BETTY BROWN, *Chairman, DGWS Sports Guides and Official Rules Committee,* Newcomb College, New Orleans, La. 70118

LOU JEAN MOYER, *Former Past Chairman, Officiating Services Area,* Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, Ill. 60115

PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF OFFICIATING COMMITTEE

PAT SENI, *Chairman,* Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802

Badminton: DORIS HENDERSON, Illinois State Univ., Normal, Ill. 61761

Basketball: VIRGINIA HUNT, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio 44691

Gymnastics. KITTY KJELDSEN, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01003

Softball: ELSIE WULF, Franklin Twp. Junior High School, Wanamaker, Ind. 46239

Swimming: CAROL COOPER, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill. 62901

Synchronized Swimming: MARY KAZLUSKY, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 01075

Tennis: CATHERINE A. WILKINSON, North High School, Phoenix, Ariz. 85014

Track and Field: BONNIE PARKHOUSE, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

Volleyball: KAY CORCORAN, College of Mt. St. Joseph, Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio 45051

EXAMINATIONS AND RATINGS COMMITTEE

ELEANOR SANDERSON, *Chairman,* Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn. 06515

CAROL SWIM, *Associate Chairman*, Bemidji State College, Bemidji, Minn. 56601

Badminton: PATSY CALDWELL, Box 7023, North Texas State Univ., Denton, Texas 76203

Basketball: DORIS COPPOCK, McPherson College, McPherson, Kans. 67460

Associate: L. MARLENE MAWSON, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans. 60044

Gymnastics: VARINA FRENCH, Rte. 1, Box 245, Forest Grove, Ore. 97116

Associate: HELEN TIMMERMANS, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. 29208

Softball: LORENE RAMSEY, Illinois Central College, Dirksen Hall, East Peoria, Ill. 61611

Swimming: CAROL COOPER, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill. 62901

Synchronized Swimming Co-chairmen: THERESA C. ANDERSON, 2109 Fortieth St., Des Moines, Iowa 50310, and JANET MOLDENHAUER, Wisconsin State Univ., Oshkosh, Wis. 54901

Tennis: CURLY NEAL, Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif. 94305

Track and Field: KATHRYN RUSSELL, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. 85721

Volleyball: NANCY STUBBS, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916

Associate: NANCY LAY, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916

VOLLEYBALL PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF OFFICIATING COMMITTEE

KAY CORCORAN, *Chairman*, College of Mount St. Joseph, Mount St. Joseph, Ohio 45051

PATRICIA FEHL, *Past Chairman*, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221

CHRIS ARTUS, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex. 78712

NAOMI DAY, Parkway Junior High School, 2349 N.W. 175th St., Opa-Locka, Fla. 33054

LUELLA LILLY, 7113 Winlock, Citrus Heights, Calif. 95610

VOLLEYBALL EXAMINATIONS AND RATINGS COMMITTEE

NANCY B. STUBBS, *Chairman,* Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916

NANCY LAY, *Co-Chairman,* Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916

ELLA TRUSSELL, *Past Chairman,* Sonoma State College, Rohnert Park, Calif., 94928

CLAUDIA J. BLACKMAN, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill. 62901

GAYLE ORNER, Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton, Calif. 92634

BARBARA A. SCHAMEL, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, New York 13210

RUTH E. TANDY, Texas Woman's Univ., Denton, Tex. 76204

JOAN THOMAS, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Miss. 38701

SANDY THORPE, North High School, Des Moines, Iowa 50317

AFFILIATED BOARDS OF OFFICIALS
1971-1972

Each board listed below offers ratings as indicated. Affiliated boards may have rated officials at each grade level from National official to Intramural official. Provisional boards may have rated officials at the Associate and Intramural grade levels; they are indicated below by an asterisk (*). Upon request, the board chairman can supply a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of these officials.

Where it is indicated that the annual report was not received, the Examinations and Ratings chairman will not send the current examination packet to the board chairman until she receives this annual report.

For lists of boards given ratings, consult the appropriate *Guides*. The *Basketball Guide* lists all boards which give ratings in any sport.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICIATING COORDINATOR:
Judy Clarke, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240
Elect: Wanda Green, Univ. of Northern Iowa,
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613
(1972-74)

COLORADO

Colorado Board of Women Officials

Chairman: Rosemary Fri, Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley 80631

Chairman-elect: Gloria Rodriguez, Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley 80631

Volleyball chairman: Gloria Rodriguez, Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley 80631

Ratings given in basketball, track and field, volleyball.

IOWA

Central Iowa Board of Women Officials

Chairman: E. Dawn McDonald, Women's Gym, Iowa State Univ., Ames 50010

Chairman-elect: Kathy Paul, Women's Gym, Iowa State Univ., Ames 50010

Volleyball chairman: Pat Noe, 313 Women's Gym, Iowa State Univ., Ames 50010

Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Iowa City Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Sue Gnagy, Women's Gym, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City 52240
Volleyball chairman: Judy Clarke, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City 52240
Ratings given in basketball, softball, swimming, synchronized swimming, volleyball.

Northeast Iowa Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Wanda Green, Women's Physical Education Dept., Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls 50613
Chairman-elect: Wanda Green (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Wanda Green, Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls 50613
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

KANSAS

Emporia Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Jeanne C. Galley, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia 66801
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Lawrence Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Marlene Mawson, Robinson Gym, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence 66044
Chairman-elect: Marlene Mawson (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Marlene Mawson (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball*, volleyball.

Western Kansas Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Patricia L. Duncan, Ft. Hays Kansas State College, Hays 67601
Chairman-elect: Doris Coppock, McPherson College, McPherson 67460
Volleyball chairman: Patricia Duncan (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Wichita-South Central Kansas Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Sue F. Bair, 8005 E. Clay, Wichita 67207
Volleyball chairman: Georgianna Baker, 2640 S. Oak, Wichita 67217
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

MINNESOTA

Arrowhead Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Lois Finseth, 916 Ebony Ave., Duluth 55811

Volleyball chairman: Mina Lorix, College of St. Scholastica, Duluth 55811
Ratings given in basketball, swimming*, volleyball.

Minnesota Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Dee Whitlock, St. Cloud State College, St. Cloud 56301
Volleyball chairman: Marie Berry, 1007 15th Ave. S., St. Cloud 56301
Ratings given in basketball, swimming*, gymnastics, synchronized swimming, volleyball.

Red River Valley Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Donella Palmer, WPED, Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn. 56560
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball.

Southwestern Minnesota Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Georgene Brock, Mankato State College, Mankato 56001
Chairman-elect: Jane Roberts, Mankato State College, Mankato 56001
Volleyball chairman: Mary Willerscheidt, Mankato State College, Mankato 56001
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball.

MISSOURI

Northwest Missouri Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Betty Welch, Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa 50140
Volleyball chairman: Dorothy Walker, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville 64468
Ratings given in volleyball.

Southeast Missouri Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Connie Spears, 1544 E. Riverside, Cape Girardeau 63701
Chairman-elect: Marjorie Paben, Southeast Missouri State, Cape Girardeau 63701
Volleyball chairman: Erma Defee, Southeast Missouri State, Cape Girardeau 63701
Ratings given in basketball*, volleyball.

Southwest Missouri Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Reba Sims, Southwest Missouri State, Springfield 65802
Chairman-elect: Pat Kroenung, Parkview High School, Springfield 65802

Volleyball chairman: Jacquie Umfleet, Marshfield Junior High School, Marshfield 65804
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

St. Louis Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Judy Lourey, 419 S. Clay, St. Louis 63122
Volleyball chairman: Rosie Mulvihill, 7145 Weil, St. Louis 63119
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Ruth Levinson, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln 68508
Chairman-elect: Viola Bahls, Concordia Teachers College, Seward 68434
Volleyball chairman: Ruth Osterhaut, WPE, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln 68508
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Diane Evans, 1620 S. 3rd, Aberdeen 57401
Chairman-elect: Judi Hood, 2208 Western, Yankton 57078
Volleyball chairman: Judi Hood (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

EASTERN DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICIATING COORDINATOR:
Edith Cobane, State Univ. of New York,
Albany, N.Y. 12203
(1971-73)

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Central Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Pauline Gosselin, Central Connecticut State College, New Britain 06050
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball.

Southwest Connecticut Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Patrilia Mascia, Amity High School, Woodbridge, Conn. 06525
Volleyball chairman: Ann Fariss, Arnold College, Univ. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn. 06602
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Lynn George, 6200 Lone Oak Dr., Bethesda, Md. 20034
Volleyball chairman: Theresa Bentz, 10313 Julip St., Silver Spring, Md. 20902
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, swimming, volleyball.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Joanne Murray, 3900 Beech Ave., Baltimore 21211
Chairman-elect: Joanne Murray (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Margo Ver Kruzen, 1803 Roland Ave., Ruxton 21204
Ratings given in basketball, softball, swimming*, volleyball.

Eastern Shore Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Mariuna Morrison, Box 634 Salisbury State College, Salisbury 21801
Volleyball chairman: Joyce Bishop, Rte. 1, Box 239 A, Denton 21629
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball*.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Rose Somensini, 14 Carol Ave., Burlington 01803
Chairman-elect: Janice Bruce, 310 Lowell St., Reading 01867
Volleyball chairman: Jeanne Rowlands, 215 Elsinore St., Concord 01742
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, track & field*, volleyball*.

Central Massachusetts Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Dorothy E. Tivnan, 29 Knowlton Ave., Shrewsbury 01545
Chairman-elect: Nancy Anderson, 167 Whitney St., Northboro 01532
Volleyball chairman: Donna Hebert, Worcester State College, Worcester 01602
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball*.

NEW JERSEY

Central New Jersey Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Jill Carson, Old York Rd., Columbus 08022

Volleyball chairman: Joyce Cochrane, 1445 Oak Tree Dr., Apt. E, North Brunswick 08902
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

North Jersey Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Marilyn Taigia, 166 B Main St., Little Falls 07424
Volleyball chairman: Joyce Austin, 32 Van Wagnenen Ave., Jersey City 07306
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, swimming, track and field, volleyball.

NEW YORK

Capital District of Women Officials
Chairman: Faith Meyer, Dept. of P.E., Russell Sage College, Troy 12180
Volleyball chairman: Sheila Coyle, Russell Sage College, Troy 12180
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

Central Hudson Valley Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Jo Ann Faulds, 22 Gilmore Blvd N., Wappingers Falls 12590
Volleyball chairman: Arden Peck, Bennett College, Millbrook 12545
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Central New York Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Margaret Robb, 23 Circle Dr., Cortland 13045
Volleyball chairman: Margo Anderson, 26 Crocker Ave., Johnson City 13790
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, swimming, track and field*, volleyball.

Central Western New York Rating Board
Chairman: Elaine Brigman, 911 Dewey Ave., Rochester 14613
Chairman-elect: Shirley Bowen, 5839 Chili Ave., Churchville 14428
Volleyball chairman: Joyce Wechsler, Schrader Gym., State University College, Geneseo 14454
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, swimming, volleyball.

Hudson Valley Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Doris McCaffree, 7 Westminster Dr., White Plains 10604
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball.

Long Island Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Mary Jane Beatty, 115 Birchwood Dr., New Hyde Park 11040

Chairman-elect: Ann Adamchik, 170 Grant Ave., Farmingdale 11735
Volleyball chairman: Robin Chase, 189-29 37th Ave., Flushing 11358
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, swimming, volleyball.

New York Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Helen Allen, 68-10 108 St., Forest Hills 11375
Chairman-elect: Helen Allen (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Claire Papenmeyer, 36-01 31st Ave., Long Island City 11108
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, swimming, volleyball.

Suffolk Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Patricia Burns, 281 S. Bayview Ave., Amityville 11701
Chairman-elect: Marge Van Wart, 22 Candlewood Path, Dix Hills 11746
Volleyball chairman: Sue Coller, 75 Salem Ave., W. Babylon 11704
Ratings given in basketball*, gymnastics, softball*, volleyball*.

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Pennsylvania Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Virginia G. Harpster, 2089 N. Oak Lane, State College 16801
Chairman-elect: Donna Preskitt, 105 White Bld., University Park 16802
Volleyball chairman: Patricia McTarsney, 105 White Bldg., University Park 16802
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball.

Philadelphia Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Eleanor Snell, Lucas Road, R.F.D. #2, Phoenixville 19460
Volleyball chairman: Jean Kipple, 7715 Fillmore St., Philadelphia 19111
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, swimming, synchronized swimming, volleyball.

Pittsburgh Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Carol Claus, 2359 E. Beckert Ave., Pittsburgh 15212
Volleyball chairman: Sue Nicholson, 150 Gilmore Dr., Pittsburgh 15235
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

York County Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Marion Blair, 1551 Wayne Ave., York 17403
Volleyball chairman: Marion W. Blair (same as above)
Ratings given in volleyball.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Gladys Brightmon, 40 Usher Terrace, Bristol 02809
Chairman-elect: Gladys Brightmon (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Gail Davis, 172 Linwood Ave., Providence 02907
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

VERMONT

Vermont Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Muriel Jondro, Brattleboro Union High School, Brattleboro 05301
Volleyball chairman: Janice Lange, Southwick Bldg., Univ. of Vermont, Burlington 05401
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

MIDWEST DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICIATING COORDINATOR:
Pat Roy, East Gary High School, East Gary, Ind. 46405
(1971-73)

ILLINOIS

Central Illinois Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Barbara Cothern, Scarle Dr., Normal 61701
Volleyball chairman: Nancy Chapman, Metcalf School, Normal 61701
Ratings given in badminton, basketball, gymnastics, softball, volleyball.

Eastern Illinois Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Patricia Flaugher, McAfee Gym., Eastern Illinois Univ., Charleston 61920
Volleyball chairman: Helen Riley, McAfee Gym., Eastern Illinois Univ., Charleston 61920
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Northern Illinois Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Judy Kretzschmar, 7301 Fullerton, Elmwood Park 61920

Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, swimming, track and field, volleyball.

Rock River Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Mary M. Bell, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb 60115
Chairman-elect: Lou Jean Moyer, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb 60115
Volleyball chairman: Rosalie Giffhorn, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb 60115
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, volleyball.

South Suburban Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Barbara Scherbarth, Homewood-Flossmoor High School, Flossmoor 68422
Ratings given in swimming, volleyball.

Southern Illinois Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Kay Brechtelsbauer, Parktowne Gardens Bldg. B., Apt. E, Carbondale 62901
Chairman-elect: Kay Brechtelsbauer (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Kay Brechtelsbauer (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, volleyball.

Western Illinois Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: L. Westendorf, 213 S. Mechanic, Macomb 61455
Chairman-elect: Dorothy Cohen, Western Illinois Univ., Macomb 61455
Volleyball chairman: Virginia Hayter, Western Illinois Univ., Macomb 61455
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

INDIANA

Eastern Indiana Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Sandra Stultz, Ball State Univ., Muncie 47306
Chairman-elect: Nikki Assmann, Ball State Univ., Muncie 47306
Volleyball chairman: Vivian Fritz, Ball State Univ., Muncie 47306
Ratings given in basketball, swimming*, track and field*, volleyball.

Indiana Lakes Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Ruth Gunden, 1911 Woodward Place, Goshen 46526,
Volleyball chairman: Lois Hovinga, 421 Vistula, Elkhart 46514
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball*.

Indianapolis Area Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Priscilla E. Conway, 1200 N. Girls School Rd., Indianapolis 46224

Chairman-elect: Priscilla E. Conway (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Barbara Greenburg, 4600 Sunset Blvd., Indianapolis 46224
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Northern Indiana Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Patricia Roy, East Gary High School, 3304 Parkside Ave., East Gary 46405
Volleyball chairman: Sue Thompson, Lowell Senior High School, 2051 E. Commercial Ave., Lowell 46356
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, track and field*, volleyball.

Southern Indiana Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Naomi Leyhe, Indiana University, Bloomington 47401
Chairman-elect: Kay Burris (same address as above)
Volleyball chairman: Leanne Grotke, Indiana Univ., Bloomington 47401
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Wabash Valley Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Judy Campbell, Laboratory School I.S.U., Terre Haute 47809
Volleyball chairman: Cindy Jones, Indiana State Univ., Terre Haute 47809
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

MICHIGAN

Central Michigan Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Charlotte A. Denman, 4444 State A-303, Saginaw 48603
Volleyball chairman: Elanore Thompson, 5030 S. Reinhart Lane, Bay City 48706
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, volleyball.

Ingham County Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Jean Robinson, 1244 N. Foster, Lansing 48912
Volleyball chairman: Carol Davis, W.M.I. Bldg., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing 48823
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball*.

Southeastern Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Clare Debs, 4800 Kensington, Detroit 48224
Chairman-elect: Joanne Shirkey, 704 Voakes Rd., Harsens Island 48028
Volleyball chairman: Lou Stehlik, 6600 Cronin, Dearborn Heights 48127
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Southwestern Michigan Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Connie Spotts, Rt. 1, Clark Lake 49234
Chairman-elect: Connie Spotts, Rt. 1, Clark Lake 49234
Volleyball chairman: Connie Spotts (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Washtenaw County Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Elizabeth Menzi, Eastern Michigan Univ., Warner Gym., Ypsilanti 48197
Chairman-elect: Alice Kildea, Wayne State Univ., Detroit 48202
Volleyball chairman: Jan Schmitt, Eastern Michigan Univ., Warner Gym, Ypsilanti 48197
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, synchronized swimming, volleyball.

Western Michigan Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Patricia M. Ashby, 626 Forest St., Kalamazoo 49001
Chairman-elect: Patricia M. Ashby (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Marcia Tiesinga, Grand Rapids Community College, Grand Rapids 14302
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

OHIO

Central Ohio Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Charlotte Basnett, 1677 Roschill Rd., Reynoldsburg 43229
Volleyball chairman: Jane Walter, 1691 Shanley Dr. #4, Columbus 43224
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Cleveland Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Jane Forbush, 17598 Millbrook Dr., Chagrin Falls 44022
Chairman-elect: Joanne Shiley, 4553 Emerson Rd., South Euclid 44121
Volleyball chairman: Mary Ellen Leuty, 4761 Dalebridge Rd., Apt. E-5, Warrensville Heights 44128
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, track and field, volleyball.

Eastern Ohio Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Norma J. Shalvey, West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va. 26074
Volleyball chairman: Elaine Blasko, West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va. 26074
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Kent State Tri-County Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Laurel Wilcox, Wills Gym., Kent State Univ., Kent 44240
Volleyball chairman: Judy Devine, Wills Gym., Kent State Univ., Kent 44240
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, volleyball.

Northwestern Ohio Bowling Green – Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Sue Hager, 131 State St., Bowling Green 43402
Chairman-elect: Sue Hager (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Sue Hager (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, tennis, volleyball.

Quint County Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Helen Ludwig, Ohio Northern Univ., Ada 45810
Volleyball chairman: Sheila Wallace, Ohio Northern Univ., Ada 45810
Ratings given in basketball*, softball*, volleyball.

Southeastern Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Lynn A. Simon, Ohio Univ., Grover Center, Athens 45701
Volleyball chairman: Catharine Brown, Ohio Univ., Grover Center, Athens 45701
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Southern Ohio Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Jane DeGroff, 5835 Shadymist, Cincinnati 45239
Chairman-elect: Maureen Kovich, 5474 Bahama Terrace, Cincinnati 45223
Volleyball chairman: Linda Goldbach, St. Ursula Academy, Cincinnati 45206
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Southwestern Ohio Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Mary Ellen Landon, 158 Hilltop Rd., Oxford 45056
Chairman-elect: Caroline Zimmerman, Wittenberg Univ., Springfield 45501
Volleyball chairman: Pamela Diehl, 96 E. Woodruff, Columbus 43201
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Wooster-Berea Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Joanne G. Rosenberger, Ashland College, Ashland 44805
Volleyball chairman: Jeanne Johnson, Ashland College, Ashland 44805
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Youngstown Area Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Eleanor Roller, R.D. #5, Salem 44460
Volleyball chairman: Sandra Ketcham, 751 Wilbur, Youngstown 44502
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, track and field, volleyball.

WEST VIRGINIA

Northern West Virginia Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Kittie J. Blakemore, West Virginia Univ., Morgantown 26506
Chairman-elect: M. Gene Neptune, Fairmont State College, Fairmont 36554
Volleyball chairman: Doris Prete, 3081 University Ave., Morgantown 26505
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Southeastern West Virginia Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Georgia Swan, 209½ Vermillion, Athens 24712
Volleyball chairman: Betty Basham, P.O. Box 295, Athens Star Rte., Princeton 24740
Ratings given in badminton, track and field, volleyball.

Southern West Virginia Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Dorothy Hicks, Marshall Univ., Huntington 25701
Chairman-elect: Mrs. Forrest Stewart, 6197 Birkewood Rd., Huntington 25701
Volleyball chairman: Betty Roberts, Marshall Univ., Huntington 25701
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

WISCONSIN

Fox River Valley Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Helen H. Briwa, Wisconsin State Univ., Oshkosh 54901
Volleyball-chairman: Mary Zinkgraf, 81 S. Bell St., Fondu Lac 54935
Ratings given in basketball, track and field, volleyball.

La Crosse Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Lee Stephenson, Wittich Hall, Wisconsin State Univ., La Crosse 54601
Volleyball chairman: Lee Stephenson (same as above)
Ratings given in badminton, basketball, gymnastics, swimming, synchronized swimming, track and field, volleyball.

Madison Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Joan E. Green, 2318 Chalet Garden Rd., Madison 53711

Chairman-elect: Sally Leme, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 53711
Volleyball chairman: Sally Leme (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Milwaukee Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Carol Wolter, 3862 N. 75th St., Milwaukee 53216
Volleyball chairman: Jeanne Rusch, 3917 N. 76th St., #2, Milwaukee 53222
Ratings given in basketball, softball, track and field, volleyball.

Southeastern Wisconsin Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Marcy Weston, Wisconsin State Univ., Whitewater 53190
Chairman-elect: Mary Ann Riccio, Wisconsin State Univ., Whitewater 53190
Volleyball chairman: Nancy Nelson, Milwaukee Lutheran High School, Milwaukee 53200
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, track and field, volleyball.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICIATING COORDINATOR:
Jan Boyungs, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Wash. 98926
(1970-73)

Elect: Jean Neely, Eastern Oregon College, La Grande, Oreg. 97850
(1973-75)

ALASKA

Alaska Interior Board of Women Officials
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball.

IDAHO

Blue Mountain-Treasure Valley Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Gayle Garwick, Rte. 3, Caldwell 83651
Chairman-elect: Jean Neely, Eastern Oregon College, La Grande, Oreg. 97850
Volleyball chairman: Charleda Frost, 200 W. 40th St., Boise 83704
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Southeastern Idaho Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Lottie Williams, Rinie 83443
Volleyball chairman: Ann Hancock, Rexburg 83440
Ratings given in basketball*, softball*, volleyball.

OREGON

Northern Oregon Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Oma Blankenship, S.W. Park and Hall, Portland 97207
Chairman-elect: Fran Gannon, Madison High School, Portland 97207
Volleyball chairman: Ruth Kilgore, Rte. 2, Box 145, Newberg 97132
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, tennis, track and field, volleyball.

Willamette Valley Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Sylvia Moore, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis 97331
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, synchronized swimming, volleyball.

WASHINGTON

Central Washington Board of Officials
Chairman: Jan Boyungs, Rte. 1-Box 777, Ellensburg 98926
Chairman-elect: Cathey Webb, Wapato Junior High School, Wapato 98951
Volleyball chairman: Carol Finney, 818½ S. 35th Ave., Yakima 98902
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Inland Empire Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Marlene Adrian, Washington State Univ., Pullman 99163
Chairman-elect: Marlene Adrian (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Virginia Wolf, Univ. of Idaho, Moscow 83843
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Northwest Washington Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Nancy Duke, P.O. Box 993, Ferndale 98248
Chairman-elect: Cheryl Brandt, Evergreen Mobil Park, Ferndale 98248
Volleyball chairman: Marly Ewing, Western Washington State College, Bellingham 98225
Ratings given in basketball, tennis, track and field, volleyball.

Puget Sound Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Lenore Wilkinson, 3401 37th S.W., Apt. 8, Seattle 98133
Chairman-elect: Mary F. McNulty, 2315 N. 115th, Seattle 98133
Volleyball chairman: Ruth L. Smith, 5018 Puget Blvd. S.W., Seattle 98108
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

Spokane Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Maralee Foss, Rte. 3, Box 293, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Volleyball chairman: Len Atwood, Rte. 2, Box 97, Hayden Lake, Idaho 83835
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Tacoma Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Margaret Heinrick, 2342 S. Trafton, Tacoma 98405
Chairman-elect: Joyce Wolf, 8128 Bridgeport Way S.W., Apt. 5, Tacoma 98499
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICIATING COORDINATOR:
Jill Upton, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Miss. 39701
(1970-72)

Elect: Aileen Britton, Edward White Senior High School, Jacksonville, Fla. 32210
(1972-74)

ALABAMA

Auburn University Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Aletha W. Bond, Auburn Univ., Auburn 36830
Chairman-elect: Nanellen Lane, Auburn Univ., Auburn 36830
Volleyball chairman: Sandra Bridges, Auburn Univ., Auburn 36830
Ratings given in basketball, tennis, volleyball.

North Alabama Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Angeline Nazaretian, Athens College, Athens 35611
Ratings given in softball, track and field, volleyball.

University of Montevallo Board of Women Officials
(No report received)
Chairman: Bernice Finger, Univ. of Montevallo, Montevallo 35115
Chairman-elect: Miriam Collins (same address as above)
Volleyball chairman: Margaret Blalock (same address as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Pat Gordon, Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville 72801

Chairman-elect: Pat Gordon (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Bettye Wallace, Henderson State College, Arkadelphia 71923
Ratings given in tennis, volleyball.

FLORIDA

Gateway Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Connie Durden, 1729 Dibble Circle E., Jacksonville 32216
Chairman-elect: Connie Durden (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball*.

Greater Miami Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Carol G. Clements, 1871 W. 68th St., Hialeah 33014
Volleyball chairman: Gloria Foster, 110 E. 10 St., Apt. 10, Hialeah 33012
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

Tallahassee Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Martha Moore, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee 32306
Chairman-elect: Martha Moore (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Martha Moore, (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

GEORGIA

Georgia Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Elizabeth Murphey, Univ. of Georgia, Athens 30601
Chairman-elect: Elizabeth Murphey (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Lynn Cordell, Univ. of Georgia, Athens 30601
Ratings given in basketball*, volleyball.

Milledgeville Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Martha Walton, Georgia College, Milledgeville 31061
Chairman-elect: Jean Osborne, Georgia College, Milledgeville 31061
Volleyball chairman: LeVonne Taylor, Georgia College, Milledgeville 31061
Ratings given in tennis, volleyball.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Dolores Mullins, 3718 Stanton Blvd., Louisville 40220

Chairman-elect: Becky Hudson, Univ. of Louisville, Louisville 40208
Volleyball chairman: Dolores Mullins, 3718 Stanton Blvd., Louisville 40220
Ratings given in basketball, track and field, volleyball.

LOUISIANA

Acadiana-Lafayette Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Patricia Sylvester, P.O. Box 4128, Univ. of Southern Louisiana, Lafayette 70501
Volleyball chairman: Sandra Wilkinson, 105 Marion Ave., Lafayette 70501
Ratings given in volleyball.

Northwest Louisiana Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Mary W. Farris, Northwest State Univ., Natchitoches 91457
Volleyball chairman: Mary W. Farris (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

MISSISSIPPI

North Mississippi Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Jill Upton, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus 39701
Volleyball chairman: Joan Thomas, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus 39701
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball*, swimming, tennis, volleyball.

NORTH CAROLINA

East North Carolina Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Rosalyn E. Evans, 600 Powell Dr., Raleigh 27606
Volleyball chairman: Dorothy Spangler, Box 6966 College Station, Durham 27708
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

West Central North Carolina Board of Women Officials
(No report received)
Chairman: Minnie L. Curry, 106 N. Benbow Rd., Greensboro 27401
Chairman-elect: Pat Hielscher, Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro 27412
Volleyball chairman: Pam Allison, 1463 Wembley Dr., Charlotte 28205
Ratings given in basketball, tennis, volleyball.

Western North Carolina Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Betty Westmoreland, Box 1645, Cullowhee 28723
Chairman-elect: Betty Peele, Box 158, Cullowhee 28723
Volleyball chairman: Jan Watson, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone 28605
Ratings given in volleyball.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Christian Smith, Oologah School District, Oologah 74053
Chairman-elect: Pat Wathen, Harding Junior High School, Oklahoma City 73118
Volleyball chairman: Linda Nickell, Casady School, Oklahoma City 73120
Ratings given in badminton, basketball, tennis, volleyball.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Barbara Westrey, 215 Shelburn Rd., Greenville 29607
Volleyball chairman: Jean Bryant, 215 Shelburn Rd., Greenville 29607
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, tennis, track and field, volleyball.

Rock Hill Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Maeberta Bobb, Coker College, Hartsville 29550
Volleyball chairman: Debbie Pawley, 29-A Wookland Ave., Columbia 29205
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, volleyball.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Moss Wright, Univ. of Tennessee, Chattanooga 37403
Chairman-elect: Moss Wright (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Catherine Neeley, 3732 Abercrombie Circle, Chattanooga 37415
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Knoxville Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Nancy Lay, 1814 Highland Ave., Knoxville 37916
Chairman-elect: Nancy Lay (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Jo Hobson, 1701 Hutchinson Ave. #2, Knoxville 27917
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Upper East Tennessee Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Janice Shelton, Box 2482 East Tennessee State Univ., Johnson City 37601
Ratings given in volleyball.

West Tennessee Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Linda Kay Simpson, Memphis State Univ., Memphis 38111
Chairman-elect: Harriette Lavenue, Memphis State Univ., Memphis 38111
Volleyball chairman: Linda Simpson (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

TEXAS

Central Texas Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Martha Artus, Univ. of Texas, Austin 78712
Chairman-elect: Martha Artus (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Barbara Moffitt, Univ. of Texas, Austin 78712
Ratings given in badminton, basketball, swimming, tennis, volleyball.

Denton County Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Jean Pekara, North Texas State Univ., Denton 76203
Chairman-elect: Betsy Tandy, Texas Women's Univ., Denton 76204
Volleyball chairman: Elsie Cobb, North Texas State Univ., Denton 76203
Ratings given in badminton, basketball, tennis, volleyball.

Houston Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Betty Allison, 5911 Peg, Houston 77018
Volleyball chairman: Patsy Hawell, 7939 Glen Vista, Houston 77017
Ratings given in swimming, tennis, volleyball.

Southeast Texas Board of Officials
Chairman: Jeanette Wilser, Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville 77340
Volleyball chairman: Betty Alexander, Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville 77340
Ratings given in badminton, basketball, tennis, volleyball.

Southern Texas Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Betty Jean Brewer, 4109 Allen Dr., Kingsville 78363
Volleyball chairman: Helen Schultz, 429 W. Corral, Kingsville 78363
Ratings given in basketball, tennis, volleyball.

West Texas Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Mary S. Owens, Texas Technological College, Lubbock 79409
Chairman-elect: R. Jeannine McHaney, Texas Technological College, Lubbock 79409
Volleyball chairman: Jeannine McHaney (same as above)
Ratings given in badminton*, basketball, tennis, volleyball.

VIRGINIA

Fredericksburg Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Rachel Benton, 1309 Hanover St., Fredericksburg 22401
Chairman-elect: Rachel Benton (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Rebecca Woosley, 201 Stonewall Dr., Fredericksburg 22401
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Lynchburg Area Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Mary A. Heintz, Longwood College, Farmville 23901
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, volleyball.

Southwest Virginia Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Kay Duffy, 1701 Westover Ave., S.W., Roanoke 24015
Chairman-elect: Virginia Eost, Blacksburg 24061
Volleyball chairman: Carol Johnson, Colonial Ave., Roanoke 24015
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Virginia Northwest Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Tresa Quarles, Harrisonburg High School, Harrisonburg 22801
Chairman-elect: Tresa Quarles (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Margaret Horn, Madison College, Harrisonburg 22801
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, swimming, volleyball.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICIATING COORDINATORS:
Karen Johnson, California State College, Los Angeles, Calif. 90032 (1970-72)

ARIZONA

Central Arizona Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Kaye McDonald, Mesa Community College, Mesa 85201

Volleyball chairman: Jan Rouwenhorst, 10429 W. Glendale Ave., Glendale 85301

Ratings given in badminton, basketball, softball, swimming, volleyball.

Southern Arizona Desert Board of Women Officials

(No report received)

Chairman: Jean Metcalfe, Cholla High School, 2001 W. 22nd., Tucson 85705

Volleyball chairman: Cecelia Vasquez, 400 N. 2nd Ave., Tucson High School, Tucson 85719

Ratings given in badminton, basketball, softball, volleyball.

CALIFORNIA

Central California Board of Women Officials

Chairman: Judity Holland, Sacramento State College, Sacramento 95819

Volleyball chairman: Beverly England, 2344 Moraine Circle #3, Rancho Cordovo 95670

Ratings given in basketball, softball*, swimming*, volleyball.

Coastal Valley Board of Women Officials (No report received)

Chairman: Donna Nichols, 48 Washington, Santa Clara 95050

Volleyball chairman: Patricia Moore, Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara 93153

Ratings given in basketball, softball, swimming, volleyball.

Delta-Stanislaus Board of Women Officials

Chairman: Betty Johnson, San Joaquin Delta College, 3301 Kensington Way, Stockton 95204

Chairman-elect: June S. Downer, San Joaquin Delta College, 3301 Kensington Way, Stockton 95204

Volleyball chairman: Bernice Finley, Grace Davis High School, Modesto 95350

Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

Long Beach Board of Women Officials (No report received)

Chairman: Sharon Love, 9611 Oasis Ave., Garden Grove 92644

Volleyball chairman: Daelen Aldrich, 17111 Golden W. #A3, Hunington Beach 92647

Ratings given in basketball*, softball*, swimming, track and field*, volleyball*.

Los Angeles Board of Women Officials (No report received)

Chairman: Barbara West, 975 Encanada Dr., La Habra 90631

Volleyball chairman: Gene Tadlock, 1445 Sycamore Ave., Apt. 4, Los Angeles 90019

Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

Marin County Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Beth Juri, 114-A Hawthorne Ave., Larkspur 94939
Volleyball chairman: Anne Scott, 1388 Sir Francis, San Anselmo 94960
Ratings given in basketball*, gymnastics, swimming*, volleyball*.

Mid Coast Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Melva Irvin, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis 93401
Volleyball chairman: Melva Irvin (same as above)
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

North Bay Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Martha Yates, 3036 Magowan Dr., Santa Rosa 95405
Volleyball chairman: Marcia Hart, 1232 Fair Oaks Ave., Santa Rosa 95404
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Orange County Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Owline Gregory, 10072 Hill Rd., Garden Grove 92640
Chairman-elect: Billie Moore, 3121 Quartz Lane #1, Fullerton 92631
Volleyball chairman: Carol Weinmann, 7082 Melrose St. #C, Buena Park 90620
Ratings given in basketball, softball, volleyball.

Peninsula Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Joeann Ingraham, College of San Mateo, 1700 W. Hillsdale Blvd., San Mateo 94402
Chairman-elect: Joeann Ingraham (same as above)
Volleyball chairman: Ann Sutherland, 55 Newell Rd. #111, Palo Alto 94303
Ratings given in basketball*, softball*, volleyball.

Redwood Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Karen Parlato, 339 9th St., Fortuna 95540
Chairman-elect: Elizabeth Parrott, 4747 Arabella Ave., Eureka 95501
Volleyball chairman: Evelyn Deike, Humboldt State College, Arcata 95521
Ratings given in basketball, softball*, volleyball.

San Fernando Valley Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Shirley Knipe, 11019 White Oak Ave., Granada Hills 91344
Chairman-elect: Linnea Hass
Ratings given in basketball, softball, swimming, volleyball.

San Francisco Bay Counties Board of Women Officials
(No report received)
Chairman: Judy Steele, 4736 El Centro Ave., Oakland 94602
Volleyball chairman: Anne McIntyre, 2145 Donald Dr. #2, Moraga 94556
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, swimming, volleyball.

San Joaquin Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Leilani Overstreet, 1310 W. Mesa Ave., Fresno 93705
Chairman-elect: Diana Perry, 735 E. Noble, Apt. 2, Visalia 93277
Volleyball chairman: Lydia Cantrell, 487 W. Scott, Fresno 93704
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, tennis, volleyball.

Santa Barbara Tri-Counties Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Millie Andress, 700 Wendy #15, Newbury Park 91370
Volleyball chairman: Bobbie Diehl, 170 Camarillo St., Lamautto 93010
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, volleyball.

Superior California Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Mary Ann Harrison, 1853-16th St., Oroville 95965
Volleyball chairman: Betty-Ann Swart, 2166 Mariposa Ave., Chico 95926
Ratings given in basketball, swimming, volleyball.

HAWAII

Hawaii Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Wendy J. Pitcher, Box 146 CCH, Laie 96762
Chairman-elect: Donna M. Chun, Radford High School, 4361 Salt Lake Blvd., Honolulu 96818
Volleyball chairman: E. Durrant, Box 32 CCH, Laie 96762
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

NEVADA

Nevada Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Luella Lilly, 605 Imperial Blvd., Reno 89503
Volleyball chairman: Luella Lilly, Univ. of Nevada, Reno 89507
Ratings given in basketball, volleyball.

Southern Nevada Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Nancy Molignoni, 4517 Palencia Ave., Las Vegas 89109
Chairman-elect: Lynn Thorn, Rancho High School, Las Vegas 89109
Volleyball chairman: Bonnie Flaagan, J.D. Smith Jr. High School, Las Vegas 89109
Ratings given in basketball*, softball*, volleyball*.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Board of Women Officials (No report received)
Chairman: Arlene Kilpatrick, Western New Mexico Univ., Silver City 88061
Volleyball chairman: Janice K. Olson, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque 87106
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, swimming, volleyball.

UTAH

Utah State Board of Women Officials
Chairman: Loye Painter, Logan Jr. High, Logan 64321
Volleyball chairman: Carol Day, 363 North 1st N., Brigham City 84302
Ratings given in basketball, gymnastics, softball, volleyball.

STANDARDS FOR OFFICIALS RATINGS

Badminton, Basketball, Softball, Swimming, Tennis, Track-Field, and Volleyball

There are five officials ratings. Each is designed to meet the needs of various levels of sports events and to stimulate interest of individuals who desire to officiate. All ratings are transferable, and none is a prerequisite to any other rating.

The *Intramural rating* qualifies the holder to officiate games in the school in which she is enrolled or games of comparable level.

The *Associate rating* qualifies the holder to officiate games which may be adequately controlled by a lesser experienced official.

The *Local rating* signifies that the holder is capable of officiating the typical interschool or recreational league game.

The *Honorary rating* denotes at least ten years' service as a National official and represents maturity and experience.

The *National rating* signifies that the holder is capable of officiating any game anywhere in the United States. This rating is for the most highly skilled official.

Specific requirements for all ratings are outlined below.

Intramural Official

1. Minimum grades–theory, 70; practical, 70.
2. Theoretical examination–special intramural examination or national examination, minimum 70.
3. Practical examination–satisfactorily calling one contest.
4. Age–no requirement.
5. Duration–two years from next June 1.
6. Recommended fees–minimal fees as established by the institution, *if desired.*

Associate Official

1. Minimum grades–average of theory and practical, 75.
2. Theoretical examination–national examination, minimum 74.
3. Practical examination–given by at least one National official, minimum 75.
4. Age–no requirement.
5. Duration–two years from next June 1.
6. Recommended fees–maximum $5 plus traveling expenses for a single game, match, or meet.*

**Note:* These fees are recommended by the Executive Board as a guide to Affiliated Boards. These boards may set fees lower or higher than those suggested above when the local situation demands an adjustment from the recommended fees.

Local Official

1. Minimum grades–average of theory and practical, 80.
2. Theoretical examination–national examination, minimum 78.
3. Practical examination–given by at least two members with National ratings, minimum 80.
4. Age–no requirement.
5. Duration–two years from next June 1.
6. Recommended fees: $7 plus traveling expenses for a single game, match, or meet.*

Junior National Official

1. Age–below 20 years. At 20 years, rating automatically becomes a National rating.
2. For other requirements, see *National Official* below.

National Official

1. Minimum grades–average of theory and practical, 85.
2. Theoretical examination–national examination, minimum 82.
3. Practical examinations
   a. Practical examination–given by at least three members with National ratings, minimum 85.
   b. Alternate plan for basketball or volleyball (second year of trial)–after holding a National rating with the same board for four consecutive years, the official may request that seven different coaches evaluate her officiating (see appropriate sports packets for details), in lieu of the practical rating session.
4. Age–minimum 20 years by June 1 of the year rating is taken.
5. Duration–two years from next June 1.
6. Recommended fees–$9 plus traveling expenses for a single game, match, or meet. If only one official is used, the fee should be $18 plus traveling expenses for a single game.*

National Honorary Rating

1. An applicant is eligible to apply after earning her *fifth consecutive rating at two-year intervals.* The application should be made to the past chairman of the Officiating Services Area by the affiliated board chairman and should be in the hands of the past chairman by March 1.
2. Alternate requirement–when a lapse of one year has occurred in the holding of a National rating, twelve years of service as a

*See Gymnastics Guide for information about judges' ratings in gymnastics and fee exceptions.

National or Junior National Official are required. This would be a span of 13 years. Apply after earning the sixth rating.

3. Duration—as long as the official remains active (actively officiating games, training officials, or acting as a rater for an affiliated board). For reinstatement after being inactive more than one year, the official must pass the national theoretical examination with a minimum score of 86.

Levels of ratings for gymnastics and synchronized swimming are:

Gymnastics	*Minimums* *Theoretical*	*Practical*
National	90	80
Regional	80	65
Local	70	50

Synchronized Swimming	*Minimums* *Theoretical*	*Practical*
National	90	85
Regional	80	75
Local	70	65

FEE EXCEPTIONS

Swimming. The recommended fees for Nationally rated swimming officials are:

When there are three officials: $6 plus traveling expenses per official for a single meet (whether dual or group); $9 plus traveling expenses per official for meets with first and second teams participating.

Where there are fewer than three officials: $9 plus traveling expenses per official for a single meet (whether dual or group); $12 plus traveling expenses per official for meets with first and second teams participating.

Tennis. In compliance with the United States Lawn Tennis Association policy, no fees will be charged for officiating tennis matches, although travel expenses may be accepted.

Track and Field. It is customary for one official to be paid a minimum of $9 per session (a session shall be defined as a period of time approximately three hours in length) plus traveling expenses. In the case of shorter sessions, fees should be adjusted accordingly. When possible, other officials may be paid.

REGISTRATION OF OFFICIALS

A number of states require those who officiate either boys or girls interscholastic contests to be registered with the State High School

Athletic Association or other administrative body. Holding a DGWS rating ordinarily does not exempt an official from complying with this regulation.

All DGWS officials who officiate any high school or junior high school games are urged to cooperate fully with their state regulatory body by registering with the proper organization and paying any required fee, by wearing the official emblem in addition to the DGWS emblem, and by complying with all requirements for sports officials.

AMATEUR STANDING OF OFFICIALS[1]

An official who wishes to maintain her amateur status as a participant in a sport must be aware of the ruling(s) on amateur status established by the governing body for that sport.

Amateur status may be defined by groups governing high school and college level competition. National organizations governing amateur competition may also have established rulings on the amateur status of the participant.

The official who wishes to maintain her status as a participant is responsible for investigating the specific regulations of the governing body who has jurisdiction over her eligibility as a participant.

Amateur Standing in Basketball, Track and Field, and Swimming

According to the Amateur Athletic Union, which has jurisdiction over amateur basketball, track and field, and swimming, any person receiving compensation for officiating in any sport renders herself ineligible for further amateur competition.

An official, without jeopardizing her amateur standing, may request, receive, or accept expenses in connection with her participation in any event which shall not exceed (a) her actual expenditures for travel (eight cents per mile or first class public transportation fare) and (b) her actual expenditures for maintenance up to a nonitemized total of $10 per day.

Amateur Standing in Softball

The Amateur Softball Association has taken the position that umpires who officiate softball games and are paid for their services do not professionalize themselves and are thereby eligible to participate in ASA competition.

Amateur Standing in Volleyball

According to the United States Volleyball Association, volleyball officials may get only transportation, meals, and lodging and may receive no honorarium if they wish to retain their amateur standing.

[1] For more complete details, see *JOHPER* 39: 24-27, October 1968.

HOW TO BECOME A RATED OFFICIAL

1. Study the rules, the article on the techniques of officiating, and the study questions.
2. Attend interpretations meetings and officiating clinics or training courses conducted in your vicinity.
3. Practice often. To some, officiating comes easily; to others it comes only as the result of hard work and concentration. Welcome criticism and work hard to improve.
4. Find out from the chairman of the nearest affiliated board when examinations for ratings are to be held. (Consult list of affiliated boards.)
5. Contact the chairman of the nearest affiliated board for materials necessary to give Intramural ratings.
6. Remember that it is the aim of the Officiating Services Area to maintain a high standard for National officials. Do not be discouraged if you do not receive a National rating on your first attempt. Welcome suggestions from the examiners, practice more, and try again.

INFORMATION FOR AFFILIATED AND PROVISIONAL BOARDS

An *affiliated* board is a board which has at least three National officials in a given sport; it is authorized to give ratings at all levels in that sport.

A *provisional* board is a board which has at least three Associate officials in a given sport; it is authorized to give ratings at the Intramural and Associate levels in that sport.

When OSA rating films are used as a medium for rating in synchronized swimming and gymnastics, these boards may award ratings at any level and do not need three National or three Associate officials.

An affiliated board which finds it cannot fulfill the requirements for retaining full affiliation may request permission from the OSA chairman to become a provisional board. An affiliated board may request provisional status in sports in which it has fewer than three National officials, while retaining full affiliated status in sports in which it has three National officials. Boards giving gymnastics and/or synchronized swimming ratings have affiliated status in those sports.

Boards are urged to promote the rating of Intramural officials by supplying examinations and practical rating forms to teachers in nearby schools. Fees to cover operating expenses may be charged to the candidates for these services. Records of all ratings must be kept by the boards.

Please write to the Officiating Services Area secretary for assistance in the organization of new groups desiring to become affiliated or provisional boards.

Badminton, Gymnastics,[1] Softball, Swimming, Synchronized Swimming,[1] Tennis, and Track and Field Ratings

A board does not need to have a specific number of officials in order to initiate ratings in these sports. Examinations will be sent to the board chairman when she makes application to the chairman of the Examinations and Ratings Committee *of the sport in which ratings are to be given.*

Examination packets are mailed according to the following schedule:

September 15–badminton, basketball, swimming, synchronized swimming, tennis, and volleyball
When rating film booking has been confirmed–gymnastics
November 15–track and field
January 15–softball

Choose at least three of the best qualified individuals to act as the examining committee for the sport. (After two years, if a board wishes to continue affiliation in a sport, it will be required to have at least three National officials in the particular sport.)

Basketball and Volleyball Ratings

To initiate ratings in basketball, an affiliated board must have three National officials, and a provisional board must have three officials with at least an Associate rating.

To initiate ratings in volleyball, an affiliated board must have one National official, and a provisional board must have one official with at least an Associate rating.

Emblem and Uniform

The emblem for National officials in all sports consists of a shield. Other emblems are available for Local, Associate, and Intramural officials.

The official uniform for basketball, volleyball, and track and field is a navy blue and white tailored shirt or navy blue and white jersey worn with either a navy blue tailored skirt, culotte, or kilt, and appropriate rubber-soled shoes, and socks. A navy blue blazer may complete the uniform if desired. Officials who receive fees for officiating are required to wear the official shirt.

The official shirt and white shorts or tailored skirt constitute the uniform for National swimming officials.

The official shirt and navy blue or white tailored skirt constitute the uniform for National tennis officials.

For softball, the umpires shall wear uniforms which are navy blue in color.

[1] See respective *Guides* for rating procedures.

The official shirts and emblems are available from The Hanold Company, Sebago Lake, Maine 04075. The company can also provide approved blazers. When ordering, send dress size and check or money order for correct amount. Anyone may order the official shirt. A current rating card must accompany an individual's order for an emblem; however, it is not necessary to send a rating card when ordering a shirt.

An affiliated board may wish to have a supply of shirts or emblems for distribution to newly rated officials. A quantity order may be placed *only* by the affiliated board chairman. It is not necessary that the chairman enclose her own rating card, but full payment must accompany the order.

Prices: Shirt $5.00; knit jersey, $8.00; doeskin blazer, $28.00; National and Junior National emblems, $1.75; Local, Associate, and Intramural emblems, $1.

Shipping Charge: 75¢ per order.

HOW TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF OFFICIALS

1. Establish the need for an affiliated board by contacting women in the area who have current ratings or who are interested in standardizing and raising the level of officiating badminton, basketball, gymnastics, softball, swimming, tennis, track and field, or volleyball in that area.
2. Write to the Officiating Services Area Secretary, listed in the Officiating Services Area section of this *Guide*, for a sample copy of an authorized constitution for officials' boards and the Policies and Practices Handbook and application for becoming an affiliated board.
3. At a designated meeting of interested women, present plans for forming a board.
   a. Choose a name which will permit expansion of function as need may arise; do not limit title to one sport.
   b. From the group, elect a chairman, chairman-elect, secretary, and treasurer.
   c. Form an examining committee of at least four members. If any member has been rated elsewhere, her experience should be helpful; such a rating is not necessary, however, except in basketball and volleyball. (See 4 below.) It is suggested that members of the examining committee be examined and obtain ratings from other affiliated boards whenever possible.
   d. Make plans for drawing up a constitution according to the sample copy received from the Officiating Services Area.
   Plan to devote some time to the study of the rules and to practice officiating. If possible, secure the assistance of some

rated official in each sport for which the Board anticipates giving ratings.

4. Send to the Officiating Services Area Secretary the completed application form, two copies of the local constitution, and a check for $5 annual dues (made payable to the Officiating Services Area). If *basketball* ratings are to be given, an affiliated board must send a list of three National officials, and a provisional board must send a list of three officials with at least an Associate rating. If *volleyball* ratings are to be given, an affiliated board must send the name of one National official, and a provisional board must send the name of one official with at last an Associate rating. A list of four interested women must be sent if the board wishes to give rating in sports other than basketball or volleyball. If a board wishes continued affiliation in any sport, at the end of two years, an affiliated board will be required to have at least three National officials; a provisional board will be required to have at least three officials with at least an Associate rating. Approval of the application will come from the Officiating Services Area Chairman who will request that examination packets be sent to your Affiliated Board Chairman for all sports in which your Board is authorized to give ratings. The process of accepting an application for affiliation of a new Board and of requesting that the proper examination packets be sent ordinarily takes several weeks. Prospective Boards, therefore, should file for affiliation at least a month before they wish to hold rating sessions.
5. Administer Form A of the National Theoretical Examination. To cover the operating expenses, charge a small fee payable at the time of taking the written examination. Form B of the National Theoretical Examination may be administered to those who did not pass Form A.
6. Conduct practice sessions in rating officials. All persons on the examining committee who have not previously rated officials should have a minimum of three practice sessions prior to actually rating. Secure the assistance of a rated official in these practice sessions if at all possible.
7. Give practical examinations to individuals who pass the written examination. These should be conducted by three members of the examining committee.
8. Request appropriate rating cards from the OSA Secretary for distribution to those who pass the theoretical and practical examination.
9. Send lists of approved officials to schools and other organizations in the area. This notice should indicate the maximum fees for officiating in accordance with the OSA policy and should

give the name, address, rating, and telephone number of each official.

10. Keep accurate lists of all persons receiving ratings. Forward these lists to the chairmen of the Examinations and Ratings Committees in those sports in which your Board was authorized to give ratings.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND MATERIAL

Information Needed	Source
Board Policy	Officiating Services Area Chairman
Policies and practices handbook	Officiating Services Area Secretary
Rules interpretation	DGWS rules interpreter for each sport. Secure the name from the current *Guide* of the sport.
Expansion and affiliation	Officiating Services Area Secretary
Dues	Officiating Services Area Treasurer
Officiating standards for each sport	Chairman of the Principles and Techniques of Officiating Committee
National Honorary rating	Past Chairman of the Officiating Services Area

Materials Needed	Source
Rating cards	Officiating Services Area Secretary
Examination material	Examinations and Ratings Chairman for the sport in which examinations are desired
DGWS *Guides*	DGWS-AAHPER, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Uniforms and emblems	The Hanold Company, Sebago Lake, Maine 04075

Officiating Services Area officers are listed under Officiating Executive Board in this *Guide*.

VOLLEYBALL STUDY QUESTIONS
1971 - 1973

Revised by the VOLLEYBALL EXAMINATIONS AND RATING COMMITTEE

PART I

Directions

Indicate the official's decision in the following situation, using the key letters in the space provided in front of each question. There is only one best answer to each question. Assume that no conditions exist other than those stated in the question.

Key: P . . . . point
SO . . . side-out
L . . . . legal, or play continues
R . . repeat the serve
TO. . team time-out

Questions

1._____Team A serves the ball before the referee indicates readiness for play.

2._____Team A serves. The ball hits the ceiling 25 feet above the court.

3._____The RF player of the serving team blocks a spike, then sends the ball over the net on the second contact. The ball is not returned.

4._____A player serves the ball from a distance of eight feet behind the endline.

5._____A player on the receiving team leaves court to volley the ball. The returned ball passes directly over the net marker and lands on the opponents' side line.

6._____The RB player of the serving team, in spiking the ball, takes off behind, but lands in front of the spiking line. The ball is not returned.

7._____During play at the net, a blocker on the receiving team touches the net and a spiker on the serving team lands on the center line.

8._____While the server is serving the ball, the RF of the serving team steps off the court so she will not be hit by the ball.

9._____ In lining up to receive the serve, the CB stands ahead of the LF and RF, but behind the CF. The served ball is returned to the floor of the serving team.

10._____ During a game the receiving team has had two time-outs and consumes 20 seconds in completing a substitution.

11._____ A player persists in making distracting remarks to a member of the opposing team every time that girl serves.

12._____ On the first contact for the receiving team, a player hits the ball hard into the net, causing the net to touch a player on the serving team.

13._____ On the serve, a player on the serving team persistently raises her hands in front of the eyes of her opposing forward.

14._____ A forward on the serving team is supported by a teammate in order to keep her balance as she contacts the ball.

15._____ The RB on the receiving team runs forward to play the ball; the ball hits her shoulder and rebounds forward. The RF hits the ball to the floor in the server's court.

PART II

Directions

Read the questions carefully. Select the one item which best answers the question.

Questions:

16. Which of the following is the correct procedure for the referee when the serving team commits a foul?
    A. Call and give signal for foul; award side-out.
    B. Blow whistle; call and give signal for foul; award side-out.
    C. Blow whistle; award side-out.
    D. Give signal for foul; award side-out.

17. Which of the following is the responsibility of the umpire?
    A. Announce score during time-out if a score board is not visible.
    B. Watch the receiving team for illegal positioning at the time of the serve.
    C. Watch the serving team for illegal positioning at the time of the serve.
    D. Toss coin to determine choice of court or first serve.

18. Where should the umpire position herself?
    A. On a stand on the side of the court opposite the referee so her eyes are two to three feet above the net.
    B. On the floor close to the net on the side of the serving team and on the opposite side of the court from the referee.
    C. On a stand close to the net on the side of the receiving team and on the opposite side of the court from the referee.
    D. On the floor close to the net on the side of the receiving team and across the court from the referee.
19. The serving area behind the end line is three feet wide. What is the correct procedure?
    A. The serve must be made within this three-foot area.
    B. The server may enter the court to a depth of three feet as she serves.
    C. The server may enter the court to a depth of six feet as she serves.
    D. The server must start behind the end line, but may enter the court on the follow-through.
20. When may the captain of Team A request time-out for substitution?
    A. Anytime the ball is dead.
    B. When the ball is dead and Team A has possession of it.
    C. When the ball is dead or in play on Team A's side of the net.
    D. Anytime
21. When is it necessary to declare a game defaulted?
    A. A team fails to list all team members and substitutes in the score book one minute prior to game time.
    B. A team fails to be in proper serving order when official blows her whistle for the second game.
    C. A team has numbers only on the back of their uniforms.
    D. A team has seven players on the court when the official blows her whistle for the second game.
22. Where should the linesmen station themselves?
    A. Behind each end line, at opposite sides of the court.
    B. Opposite the end lines, on same side of court as umpire.
    C. Opposite the end lines, on same side of court as referee.
    D. In opposite corners of court, in line with and across court from server.
23. If the special provision regarding substitution for an injured player has been employed when may a player who has been removed because of injury return to play?
    A. She may return on the next dead ball.
    B. She may return at any time.

C. She may not return until the beginning of the next game of the same match.
D. She may not return for the remainder of the match.

24. After Team A has started serving, it is discovered that the last member of Team B to serve was serving out of turn. What procedure should the referee follow?
A. Foul called on Team B and a point awarded to Team A.
B. Points scored by player serving out of turn are cancelled and game continues with Team A serving.
C. Points scored by Team B remain, the serving order is corrected, and the game continues with Team A serving.
D. Points scored by Team B remain and the serving order will stand as altered when Team B receives the ball for serve.

25. Which official may recognize substitutes?
A. Referee
B. Umpire
C. Scorer
D. Either the referee or umpire

26. What is the signal for player out of position?
A. Hand on hip, on same side of body; indicate offending team.
B. Hand on hip, on opposite side of body.
C. No signal; verbal call only.
D. No signal; verbal call while indicating offending team.

27. Playing time expires while the ball is in play. What procedure should officials follow?
A. Play continues until ball is dead; timer sounds horn; referee awards point or side-out and calls "Game."
B. Play continues until ball is dead; referee awards point or side-out; timer sounds horn.
C. Timer sounds horn immediately, referee calls "Game," referee checks score.
D. Timer sounds horn immediately, referee calls time-out; referee checks score.

28. The ball is in play when a player on the serving team is injured. What is the correct procedure?
A. Call time-out immediately; the receiving team puts the ball into play.
B. Call time-out immediately; the serving team puts the ball into play.
C. Wait until the ball is dead to call time-out; the receiving team puts the ball into play.
D. Wait until the ball is dead to call time-out; the serving team puts the ball into play.

29. Which choice does the captain winning the toss have?
    A. Choice of first serve.
    B. Choice of own court.
    C. Either choice of first serve or choice of own court.
    D. Both choice of first serve and choice of own court.

30. In which of the following situations should the official sound the whistle?
    A. The center forward steps on the center line.
    B. Two opposing forwards touch the net simultaneously while playing the ball.
    C. Two players from Team A and one from Team B hit the ball above the net simultaneously.
    D. The right back steps on the line just after serving.

31. Which of the following is an illegal play?
    A. The CB blocks the ball, then sets to the LF who sends the ball over the net.
    B. The LB takes off to spike a ball while 12 feet from the net.
    C. The CF blocks the ball, then sets to LF who sends the ball over the net.
    D. The LF, after spiking the ball, follows through across, but does not contact the net.

32. After the ball has been served, the RF moves to the center of the court to act as setter for her team's offensive play. What is the official's decision?
    A. Point or side-out
    B. Legal play
    C. Player is warned for player out of position.
    D. Player is warned, serve is repeated.

33. Which of the following is an illegal serve?
    A. Server stands five feet behind the end line, within the serving area lines, as she contacts the ball.
    B. Server throws the ball up, swings at and completely misses the ball.
    C. Server steps on the end line on her follow-through after contacting the ball.
    D. Server stands behind the end line, at the center of the court, as she contacts the ball.

34. During a time-out for Team B, their coach enters the playing court to confer with players. Team B is the serving team. What is the referee's decision?
    A. Side-out is declared.
    B. The coach is warned to stay off the floor except between games.

C. Team B losses the game by disqualification.
D. Procedure is legal.

35. The receiving team returns the serve causing the ball to touch a net marker. It lands on the floor within the serving team's court. What is the referee's decision?
A. Point, ball touched net.
B. Point, ball out of bounds.
C. Side-out.
D. Replay the point.

ANSWERS AND RULE REFERENCES

Question	Answer	Rule Reference
1	R	6, 2a (10) (11)
2	R	1, 1
3	P	7, 13c;
4	L	1, 4; 5, 9
5	SO	2; 7, 12a; 4, 2d
6	P	8, 3d
7	P	8, 3b; 8, 3f
8	SO	4, 2c
9	SO	4, 2c (1), (3), (4)
10	P	7, 18d; 8, 6d
11	P	9, 1d
12	L	8, 3b
13	SO	9, 1e
14	SO	8, 2h
15	SO	7, 9; 5, 3
16	B	6, 2a (12); 8; Techniques of Officiating, Signals
17	B	6, 2b (2); 6, 2a (14); 6, 2a (3); 6, 2a (1)
18	D	6, 2b (1)

19	B	1, 4
20	A	4, 3a
21	C	5, 5; 8, 6f; 6, 2c (3); 4, 2
22	D	6, 2e (1)
23	D	4, 3f
24	C	7, 8c
25	D	4, 3b; 6, 2a (8); 6, 2b (7)
26	B	Techniques of Officiating, Signals
27	B	6, 2d (6)
28	B	7, 18b
29	C	7, 3
30	B	8, 3b; 7, 11
31	A	7, 13c; 8, 3c (1); 8, 4b
32	B	4, 2d
33	D	8, 1f; 1, 4
34	D	9, 3
35	C	7, 12b; 7, 12c

Inquiries concerning volleyball study questions or examinations should be addressed to the chairman of the Volleyball Examinations and Ratings Committee, Nancy B. Stubbs, Department of Physical Education for Women, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

Techniques of Officiating Volleyball

Revised by the PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF OFFICIATING COMMITTEE

The following principles and techniques of officiating volleyball should be observed by all officials.

POSITION OF OFFICIALS

The referee should station herself at one end of the net in a position that will give her an equally clear view of both courts. This position should allow the official to see two or three feet above the net.

Location and height are important; proper position allows the official to follow the play closely on both sides of the net. Standards may be constructed or improvised through use of a chair on a table. The umpire should station herself at the end of the net opposite the referee at floor level, slightly to the receiving side of court. She may move along the side line to watch for overlap, and should move close to the net when the ball is in play to see net and center line violations.

Equipment

1. The official should keep a whistle on a cord around her neck.
2. She should have a current rulebook at hand for reference.
3. She should wear appropriate clothing. The official uniform is suitable in most situations. If an official's stand is used, however, it may be advisable for the official to wear slacks, depending upon local custom and upon seating arrangements at the game.

CONTROLLING PLAY

The official should hold the whistle near her mouth in the hand nearer the receiving team's side of the court. The arm nearer the serving team's side is used for signals. When side out is called, the official should transfer the whistle to the other hand in order to eliminate confusion in determining the serving team.

In certain situations, use of the whistle is unnecessary. Game conditions determine whether the voice and arm signals are sufficient or whether a whistle is also essential. All visual signals should communicate as much information as possible.

The official should blow the whistle (when necessary), announce the violation, and give the signal in the following situations:

1. *Illegal serve*
   a. When the ball is not given immediate impetus upon contact. (Signal illegal hit.)
   b. When the ball contacts the net. (Signal net foul.)
   c. When some part of the ball fails to pass over or within the markers on the net. (Signal out of bounds).
   d. When the ball strikes an object or lands outside the playing court. (Signal replay or out of bounds.)
   e. When the ball strikes an object over the playing court. (Signal replay or out of bounds.)
   f. When the server fails to be behind the end line and within the 10-foot service area. (Signal line foul.)
   g. When a foot fault is made. (Signal line foul.)
2. *Illegal play of the ball*
   a. When the ball is not returned within the opponents' court. (Signal out of bounds.)
   *b. When the ball is not returned over or within the net markers. (Signal out of bounds and point to tape marker.)
   c. When the ball is not contacted with a legal hit. (Signal illegal hit.)
   d. When the ball is played more than once (consecutive hits) by any one player except as provided for in the rules on blocking. (Signal more than one hit.)
   e. When the ball is contacted by a fourth player. (Signal more than three hits.)
   f. When the ball is contacted by any part of the body below the waist. (Signal body foul.)
   g. When the ball is contacted by one player while supported by another player or object. (No visual signal.)
   h. When the ball is caught or touched by a player, either on or off the court, before it touches the floor or other out-of-bounds object. (Signal good.)
3. *Illegal play at net*
   a. When the ball is held or pushed against the net. (Signal illegal hit.)
   b. When the net is touched by any part of the body. No foul shall be called if the ball is driven into the net with such force that the net contacts a player on the opposing team. (Signal net foul.)
   c. When the player reaches over the net to play the ball in an illegal manner. (Signal reaching over net.)

*An asterisk denotes a change in officiating techniques.

d. When the player reaches under the net in an illegal manner. (Signal net foul.)
e. When there is a center line violation. (Signal line foul.)

4. *Ball played from an illegal position* (Signal player out of position.)
   a. When any player fails to be in correct position during contact at the serve.
   b. When a back line player goes to the net in an attempt to block the ball by placing one or both of her hands above the net.
   c. When a back court player takes off from in front of the spiking line and spikes the ball.
5. *Player enters game illegally.* (No visual signal.)
   a. When a player fails to follow correct substitution procedure.
   b. When player enters the game for the third time.
   c. When player re-enters game after being disqualified.
6. *Game delayed.* (The official shall blow the whistle, if necessary, and announce the violation – no visual signal is given.)
   a. When excessive time is consumed before the ball is served.
   b. When excessive time is used in recovering the ball from out-of-bounds.
   c. When there is *persistent* slowness in rotation of position.
   d. When a team takes more than the two allotted time-out periods.
   e. When a team which has had two time-outs uses more than 15 seconds to complete a substitution.
   f. When a team fails to be ready to play at the beginning of each game.
   *g. When any act, in the judgment of the official, is done in a manner to deliberately delay the game.
7. *Repeating play.* (Signal replay.)
   a. When players on opposing sides commit a foul simultaneously.
   b. When a foul is committed by a player at the net in the same play which an opponent also commits a foul, even if the fouls do not occur at the same instant.
   c. When a player serves before the referee signals for readiness to play prior to each serve.
   d. When the official sounds the whistle by mistake or there is outside interference in the play action.
   e. When the ball strikes the ceiling or apparatus less than 26 feet in height or when it strikes an obstruction or wall within 6 feet of the sides of the court if local ground rules have provided for this.

*8. *Time out.* (Signal time-out.)
   a. When a coach or player requests time-out.
   b. When the scorer or timer notifies the official.
   c. When an injury occurs.
   d. When any unforeseen problem occurs.

The referee, after determining that both teams are ready to play, shall blow her whistle, if necessary, and signal the Right Back to begin service. (Signal begins service.)

Arm signals should interpret the events of the game and should be held long enough for players, coaches, scorers, timers, linesmen and spectators to see. It is recommended that the official blow the whistle (if necessary), signal, and announce the foul or violation, then declare *point* or *side-out* with an arm signal accompanying the verbal announcement, since this is a natural sequence of events. However, the reverse order of announcement, signal, and the declaration of *point* or *side-out* following is acceptable. All signals can be demonstrated with the use of one hand, except replay. For the replay signal, the official's nonsignal hand should maintain contact with the whistle as the arms are crossed.

Signals (as illustrated on back cover)

1. *Point.* Raise the arm sideward, parallel to the floor, and point the hand toward the team that has scored. For the team on the referee's right, use the right arm; for the team on the left, use the left arm.
2. *Side-out.* Raise the arm sideward, fingers extended toward the team that has been serving. Keeping the arm parallel to the floor, bring the arm across the front of the body in a semicircle, finishing with the fingers pointing toward the team that will receive the ball for service. (If local situations are such that the referee is situated at the net so that a horizontal semicircle cannot be described, make the semicircle in a vertical rather than a horizontal plane.)
3. *Time-out.* Raise both arms sideward to shoulder height, fingers extended. Indicate the team requesting time-out by keeping the arm sideward with fingers extended in the direction of that team; drop the other arm to the side of the body. If a time-out is to be charged to an official, extend both arms sideward, then point toward self with either hand.
4. *Ball contacted more than three times.* Raise arm vertically with four fingers extended.
5. *More than one consecutive hit.* Raise arm vertically overhead with two fingers extended. (See Rule exception, Net Play, Rule 7, Section 13.)

*6. *Stepping over center line.* Point open hand toward center line and then indicate the team of the offending player.
*7. *Contact with net.* Using the signal hand, touch the net near the top on the side nearer the offending team, and indicate the team of the offending player.
*8. *Reaching over the net.* Place the signal hand, palm down, on top of the net and then indicate the team of the offending player.
9. *Illegal hit.* Raise the signal hand in front of the body, palm forward, elbow bent. Move the hand forward in a slight arc as in a pushing motion.
*10. *Replay.* Cross both arms in front of the body, hands to the opposite shoulder.
11. *Body foul.* Touch the hip on the opposite side of the body.
*12. *Ball landing close to the boundary line.* Raise the signal hand, thumb up, over the shoulder to indicate *out.* Hold signal hand palm down, fingers extended, to indicate *in.*
*13. *Out-of-Position.* Place hand on hip, on same side of body, and indicate team of offending players.
*14. *Begin Service.* With the signal hand, beckon to the Right Back with a sweeping motion.

THE ART OF OFFICIATING

1. Be alert. Give decisions quickly and accurately.
2. Maintain a pleasant attitude toward both teams.
3. Display a sense of humor appropriate to the situation.
4. Enforce rules without partiality and with consistency throughout the entire match.
5. Be quietly efficient. Be firm, considerate, and courteous without calling attention to yourself.
6. Immediately identify infractions of the rules correctly by name and arm signal.
7. Be consistent in distinguishing between legal and illegal ball-handling.
*8. Learn to distinguish back line players by checking player positions preceding the service and following the play.
9. Make the verbal announcement without an accusing manner or tone of voice.
10. Practice sharp tonal inflection to avoid becoming monotonous.
11. Accept constructive criticism gracefully.
12. Make an effort to meet coaches, captains, and teams before the game to establish a friendly atmosphere.

Preliminaries for the Game

1. Arrive at the game 15 to 20 minutes ahead of time.

2. Introduce yourself to those who are in charge of the game.
*3. Inquire about local ground rules involving boundary lines and overhead obstructions. Make ground rules if there are none and if the clearance above the floor is less than 26 feet, or if there is less than 6 feet of unobstructed space surrounding the court.

To mark the service area there should be two 6-inch lines beginning 8 inches behind the end line. One shall be an extension of the sideline and the other shall be 10 feet from the right side line. The spiking lines should be 10 feet from and parallel to the net.

4. If both officials have equal ratings, consult the captains to determine if there is a preference as to which official starts the first and third games.
*5. If one official has a higher rating, she shall serve as the referee for the entire match; the official with the lower rating shall umpire.
6. Check the playing area to see that the net is the proper height and that it as taut as possible.
7. Inspect the ball to see that it is a spherical molded leather ball and is properly inflated. (A rubber-cased ball is acceptable outdoors.)
*8. See that both teams have clearly visible numbers front and back.
9. Meet with the captains to decide which team will furnish the official scorer and which team will furnish the official timer.
10. Check to see that there is a scoreboard visible to teams and spectators and that someone is assigned to operate it.
11. Meet the linesmen and review their duties, which are the following:
    a. Call balls landing near the lines or passing over the net near the tape markers.
    *b. Assist umpire and scorers in seeing that players follow the serving order according to the lineup.
    c. Assist the referee, when requested, in making decisions related to foot faults in serving.
    *d. Assist the officials in seeing that players are in proper position at the service according to the lineup received from the scorers.
    *e. Hold the game ball during time-out for rest which the team on her court has the serve.

Linesmen shall have whistles with distinctive tones. They shall be located on opposite corners of the court, out of the way of play but in line with the server, and able to move so that each may clearly see one end line and one side line, and the net tape markers.

*12. See that the scorers are on the referee's side of the court, out of the way of play. Review the official scoring procedures, the substitute rule, and the signals used by officials. Instruct the scorers to notify the referee on the first dead ball after the occurrence of the following:
   a. A team fails to follow proper serving and rotation order.
   b. A game has been completed on the basis of score.
   c. Eight points have been scored by one team in the third game of the match.
   d. An incoming player has failed to report to the scorer, has entered the game a third time, or is illegally substituted in any other way.
   e. A team has taken a third time-out.
   f. There is a disagreement concerning the score.

   The scorers should provide the umpire and linesmen with an official lineup of each team. Names and numbers of the substitutes are to be entered in the scorebook after time-out has been called by the official. They shall have a horn to be used to signal the referee. The official scorer shall keep the official record, score the match, and signal the referee as necessary. The assistant scorer shall check on the official scorer. Only the official scorer need sign the scorebook at the end of the match.

13. The team which does not provide the official scorer must provide the official timer, who shall operate the official timing device and the timers' horn. The timing device shall be clearly visible to both timekeepers. The official timer shall–
   a. Take a position on the same side of the court as the referee.
   b. Start official timing device when server contacts ball.
   c. Stop official timing device when ball is dead or when the referee or umpire blows whistle to indicate time-out.
   d. Sound horn at expiration of time-out.
   e. Sound horn at expiration of playing time. If the ball is in the air at the expiration of playing time, the timekeeper shall not sound the horn until the ball is dead and *point* or *side-out* is declared.
   f. Inform the referee when four minutes of actual playing time have elapsed in the third game of a match.
   g. Sign scorebook at end of match.

   *The assistant timekeeper shall be responsible for the device used to measure time-out and the three-minute period between games. Only the official timer need sign the scorebook at the end of the match.

14. Discuss briefly with the umpire her specific duties in assisting by making decisions on players who cross the center line,

touch the net, etc., or by doing anything else requested by the referee.

The umpire shall take the position on the floor, on the opposite side of the court from the referee. In addition, she shall–

*a. Change sides of the net as side-out is called.
b. Call violations that cannot be seen by the referee.
*c. Call out-of-position violations.
d. Call violations occurring on her side of the court.
*e. Concentrate on play at the net.
*f. Watch the receiving team for overlapping of players at the time of service.
g. Blow the whistle, if necessary, to stop play and announce the decision.
Repeat referee's arm signals for point and side-out.
i. Recognize substitutes and call time-out for substitutions.
*j. Check the scorebook during time-outs for rest and see if scorer has any questions.
k. Sign scorebook at end of match.

15. Introduce the captains. Toss a coin to determine choice of court and first serve. The winner of the toss has the first choice.
16. Give team members an opportunity to ask questions on rule interpretations, local boundaries, ground rules, and other matters before the game is started.
17. Encourage players to call their own fouls, particularly in cases involving difficult decisions.
18. See that the teams, captains, linesmen, scorers, and timers are ready before starting the game. The following is the recommended procedure:
    a. Announce the names of the teams involved.
    b. Tell which team has the first serve.
    c. Call, "Captains ready? Linesmen ready? Scorers ready? Timers ready?"
    d. Toss the ball to the first server and say, "Time-in with the service."
19. The referee is also responsible for the following:
    *a. Placing the free hand on the top net cable during the service in order to "feel" an illegal serve.
    *b. Deciding when teams are ready for each service.
    *c. Watching the serving team for overlap at the time of service.
    *d. At the request of the captain, coach or incoming substitute, calling time-out for substitution.
    e. Making decisions on violations of the rules from the time the game begins until the scorebook is signed. The decisions

shall relate to acts on or off the court during playing time, time-out, or between games.

f. At the request of a captain or coach, announcing the score during time-out.

g. Making decisions on points not specifically covered in the rules.

h. Carrying out all responsibilities as official in charge of the game.

*i. Make the final decision in case of opposing calls by officials.

PROCEDURES AT THE END OF THE GAME

*1. The referee's whistle should recognize the timekeeper's horn at the end of each game, and the referee should call, "Time-out, officials." If the game is actually completed, announce, "Game."

2. The referee should check the scorebook at the end of each game.

*3. The referee should announce the score after it has been checked if it does not agree with the visible scoreboard.

4. The referee and umpire should answer questions by scorekeepers and timekeepers and provide necessary instructions at the end of each game.

5. The referee and umpire should ask both captains if members of their teams have any questions on decisions or rules at the end of each game.

6. The referee, umpire, official timer, and official scorer should sign the scorebook at the end of the match.

PREFACE TO RULES SECTION

The major changes made in the 1971-1973 DGWS Volleyball Rules are in line with the program of bringing the DGWS and USVBA rules closer together begun by the 1967-1969 DGWS Volleyball Committee. Other changes have been made to help clarify already established rules, to provide for more specific responsibilities of the officials, and to encourage more continuous play.

The significant changes are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the main body of the rules.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN RULES

Rule 1, Section 5

The spiking line has been included. This will allow a back row player to spike, although she will be at a disadvantage because she must be 10 feet back from the net. Permitting back line spiking will eliminate the problem of determining if a hit from deep court was, in fact, a spike and will focus the attention of officials and players on a reduced area.

Rule 1, Section 6

A visible scoreboard is now considered necessary equipment for an official game.

Rule 4, Section 2

Players must have a clearly visible number on the front and back of their playing uniforms, or the game will be defaulted. This rule is needed to help the officials determine which players are serving out of turn, positioning illegally, and playing illegally at the net.

Rule 6, Section 2a (2) and (3)

The referee is placed at a height which allows her to view the game from two to three feet above the net. This will give her a better chance to see spiking and blocking violations. She also has the responsibility of watching for illegal positioning by the serving team at the time of the serve.

Rule 6, Section 2s (9)

The requirement of a whistle or hand signal to indicate readiness to serve now appears in the rules. The option to officiate the game by voice and hand signals is permitted in situations where the whistle is unnecessary. This rule prevents the "quick serve."

Rule 6, Section 2b (1) and (2)

The umpire is stationed on the floor where she is free to move along the sideline to determine illegal overlapping of players and can move close to the net to be in a good position to see center line and net violations. She is also given the additional responsibility of watching for illegal positioning on the receiving team at the time of the serve.

Rule 6, Section 2c (5)

The linesmen assist the referee by signaling "out" when the ball crosses the net outside of the tape markers. The linesman is often in a better position than other officials to see this violation.

Rule 7, Section 13c

If only one player is attempting to block and in so doing contacts the ball, she is permitted to contact it a second time. This should allow for more continuous play. Permitting a second contact on a one-player block avoids forcing a multiple block, if it unnecessary, and allows for increased versatility in planning defense. The same interpretation will then govern all double contacts in blocking situations.

EXPERIMENTAL RULES
1971-73

See opinionnaire below.

Experimental Rule 1

In cases where the ceiling is not the regulation height, a ball striking the ceiling or apparatus over the court may remain in play providing it is played again by the offending team before it contacts an opponent, the opponents' playing area, or the out-of-bounds area.

Rationale: This suggests a ground rule to provide for playing the ball off of low ceilings and apparatus. This rule is included to facilitate continuous play. Balls which strike low ceilings or apparatus are often still playable by the offending team and a repeat of play may unduly slow the game. The rule prevents a team from rebounding the ball from the ceiling or other overhead objects into the opponents' court.

Experimental Rule 2

Player(s) in the act of blocking may reach across the net but may not contact the ball over the opponents' court until the opponent has hit the ball to return it.

Rationale: Blocking over the top of the net on a ball which is being returned helps counteract the possible greater advantage which the spike has over the blocker. This rule should aid in officiating, since it is often difficult to determine if a blocker has reached over the net before contact or has merely followed through over the net.

OPINIONNAIRE

The DGWS Volleyball Committee needs your opinion regarding the Experimental Rules for 1971-1973.

1. How many games or classes were devoted to playing with the experimental rules?
2. In which types of organizations were the experimental rules used? (Check appropriate categories.)

_____ Physical education class	_____ Varsity
_____ Intramurals	_____ Informal recreation
_____ Extramurals	_____ Organized leagues

3. What was the grade level of the participants. (Check appropriate categories)
4. What was the reaction of the participants?
   Experimental Rule 1. Playing the ball off of low ceiling or apparatus without rebounding the ball into the opponent's court.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

   Experimental Rule 2. Blocking over the top of the net after the ball has been hit to return it over the net._____
   _____
   _____
   _____

5. As a coach, physical educator, or official, what is your reaction to the experimental rules?
   Rule 1_____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

   Rule 2 _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

6. Did you encounter any difficulties using the experimental rules? If so, what specifically?_____
   _____
   _____

7. Would you accept or reject the experimental rules?_____
   _____

Name _____ Position_____
Business Address_____

If you wish to write a letter to accompany this opinionnaire, or if you wish to reply in further detail, please do so.

Return by November 1, 1972 to:

Lynne P. Higgins
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois 61761

OFFICIAL VOLLEYBALL RULES FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

Rule 1. Playing Area

1. COURT. The playing surface shall be a rectangular court 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, including outer edge of lines, free from obstructions, and having a height of 26 feet or more which is free from apparatus or other obstructions or projections; a height of 30 feet or more is recommended. In situations where there is not 26 feet of clearance above the floor and where objects or apparatus project into that space over the court, local ground rules must be made providing that a ball striking such hazards shall not be called as a foul play but that the point shall be replayed.

*2. BOUNDARY LINES. The court shall be bounded by lines two inches in width. Lines shall be at least six feet from walls or any obstructions, or ground rules must be established. These lines on the short sides of the court shall be termed the endlines; those on the long side, the sidelines.

3. CENTER LINE. There shall be a center line, two inches in width, parallel to and equidistant from the endlines.

4. SERVING AREAS. The serving areas shall be a minimum of six feet in depth back of the endlines and within 10 feet of the extensions of the right sidelines. Two lines, six inches long by two inches wide, shall be drawn beginning eight inches behind and perpendicular to the endline to designate the serving area; one of these lines will be on the extension of the right sideline and the other will be 10 feet to the left of this. If space behind the endline is less than 6 feet, the serving area shall extend into and be marked on the court at the necessary distance to allow for the minimum depth.

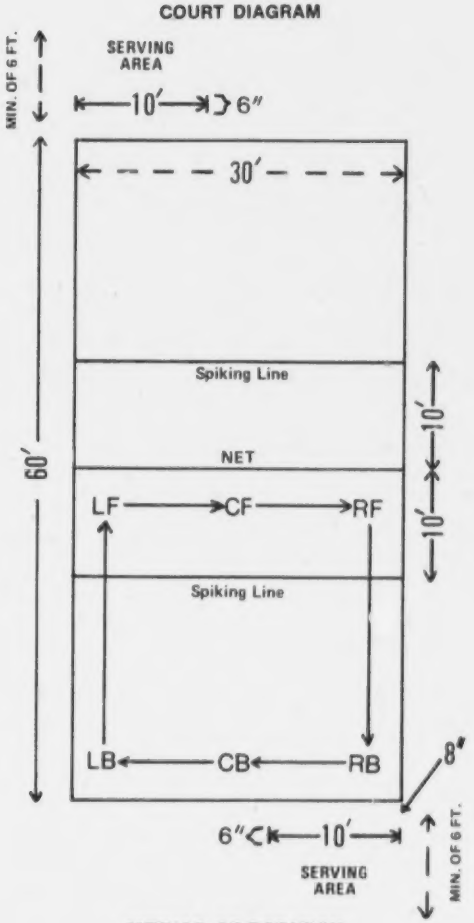
*5. SPIKING LINE. There shall be a spiking line two inches in width, 10 feet from the center line, parallel to and equidistant from the endlines.

*6. VISIBLE SCOREBOARD. A visible scoring device shall be part of the equipment for an official game. The scoreboard shall be in a position which is visible to the teams and spectators.

Rule 2. Net

The net shall be three feet wide overall and 32 feet in length when stretched. It shall be made of a four-inch square mesh of black

VOLLEYBALL
COURT DIAGRAM



METHOD OF ROTATION

or dark brown No. 30 thread. The net shall be bound top, ends, and bottom with ¼-inch manilla rope. A double thickness of white canvas, two inches wide, shall be sewn to the top of the net, through which shall be run a wire cable ¼-inch in diameter. The net shall be tightly stretched by the four corners between walls or uprights which are entirely outside the court, and it shall cross the court midway between the endlines and parallel to them. The cable shall be drawn tightly. The top of the net shall be level and measure 7 feet 4¼ inches to the ground.

A vertical tape marker shall be placed on the net at a point directly above each sideline. The marker shall be two inches in width and shall extend from the top to the bottom of the net.

***Rule 3. Ball**

The ball shall be spherical and have a molded leather cover that is uniform in color. It shall measure from 26 to 27 inches in circumference, weigh from seven to nine ounces, and be inflated with five to seven pounds of air pressure. For outdoor use, a rubber-cased ball is acceptable, providing it meets all specifications of the leather ball.

***Rule 4. Teams**

1. NUMBER OF PLAYERS. In all official matches, teams shall be composed of six players. A team may not begin with fewer than six players. If for any reason a team is reduced to fewer than six players, the game shall be defaulted.

*2. POSITIONS OF PLAYERS. The positions shall be known by names, as indicated in the court diagram on page 151. (i.e., left forward, center forward, right forward, left back, center back, and right back). Each player must have clearly visible numbers on the front and back of her playing uniform. Should a team fail to have proper numbers, the game will be defaulted.

a. The right back player of the serving team shall be the first server of the game; thereafter, the player rotating from the right forward to the right back shall be the server.

b. The server shall serve within the serving area and not touch the lines bounding this area or the floor outside of this area at the instant the ball is contacted on the serve. A part of the server's body may be in the air over or beyond these lines.

*c. At instant of contact on the serve, all players (other than the server) shall be in serving order within their own court boundaries. For determining serving order:

(1)Each forward line player must be ahead of her respective back line player; overlapping may not occur (front to

back) between the LB and LF, the CB and CF, or the RB and RF.

(2) The forward line must be in correct rotation order and the back line must be in correct rotation order. Overlapping may not occur (side to side) between the CF and RF or LF, or the CB and RB or LB.

(3) All other overlapping is legal.

(4) To be in legal position, a player's feet must be clearly behind or clearly beside the feet of a player with whom overlapping is illegal.

d. After the ball is contacted on the serve, the players may move from their respective positions.

3. SUBSTITUTION. The following conditions govern the substitution of players:

a. The coach, captain, or incoming substitute may make a request for substitution from the referee or the umpire only when the ball is dead.

b. The substitute must report to the scorer, giving her name, number, and the number of the player for whom she is substituting. The substitute shall remain outside of the court until she is recognized by either the referee or the umpire. If a player fails to report to the scorer, she is considered legally substituted after the penalty of point or side-out has been awarded.

c. The incoming player must take the position and place in the serving order of the player for whom she is substituting. No change shall be made in the order of rotation.

d. A player who re-enters the game shall be in her original position in relation to her teammates and must retain her original serving number, except as stated in f. of this section.

e. A player shall not enter the game for the third time. Starting the game counts as an entry.

*f. Substitutions may be made at any time in case of injury. If through injury a player is unable to continue and all substitutes have entered the game, the injured player may be replaced by any player who was not in the game at the time of the injury:

(1) Provided she has not already entered the game twice.

(2) Regardless of the fact she may have played in the same game in a different rotation order.

The injured player, who is replaced under the special provisions (1) and (2) may not re-enter during the remainder of the match.

g. In case of an illegal substitution for any reason, the offending player shall be replaced by a legal player and the team penalized by the awarding of a point or side-out.

Rule 5. Definition of Terms

1. ACTUAL PLAYING TIME. Time which elapses from the contact on service to the point at which the ball is dead. The accumulation of eight minutes of actual playing time constitutes a game.
2. BLOCKING. A defensive play in which the player(s) attempts to intercept the ball close to the net at the position where the opponent attempts to return the ball across the net.
3. BODY FOUL. Ball touches any part of player below the waist.
4. DEAD BALL. Ball that is temporarily out of play.
*5. DEFAULTED GAME. Occurs when a team has fewer than six players, when a player or players do not have visible numbers, front and back, or when a team refuses to play after receiving instructions to do so. The score of a defaulted game is 2-0.
6. FOOT FAULT. Server steps on or over the end line at the moment she contacts the ball.
7. ILLEGAL HIT. Ball visibly comes to rest momentarily on any part of the body above and including the waist.
8. LEGAL HIT. Ball that is given immediate impetus with any part of the body above and including the waist.
9. LEGAL SERVE. Putting ball into play over the net into the opponents' court by a player positioned within the serving area.
10. MATCH. Contest between two teams in which the team first winning two games is declared the winner.
11. OPPONENTS' COURT. Playing area occupied by a team's opponents.
12. OUT OF BOUNDS. Any surface or object outside the court except a player in the act of playing the ball.
13. OWN COURT. Playing area occupied by one's own team.
14. POINT. Scoring unit awarded to serving team for an infringement of a rule by the receiving team.
15. ROTATION. Act of shifting positions in a clockwise direction as shown in the court diagram on page 151.
16. SERVING ORDER. Sequence of service of a team's players which coincides with the official method of rotation.
17. SIDE-OUT. Decision following the infringement of a rule by the serving team at which time service is awarded to the opposing team.
18. TERM OF SERVICE. Server continues to serve until side-out is called.

19. SPIKED BALL. A ball (other than a served ball) hit forcibly at a downward angle from a height greater than the top of the net.
20. TIME-OUT. Temporary suspension of play for the purpose of rest, substitution, or injury.
21. VIOLATION. Infringement of the rules that is sometimes referred to as a foul.

Rule 6. Officials and Their Duties

1. OFFICIALS. The officials shall be a referee, an umpire, two timekeepers, two scorers, and two or four linesmen.
2. DUTIES.
   a. There will be one referee who shall –
      (1) Toss a coin to determine choice of court or first serve.
      *(2) Take a position at one end of the net at a height which permits her to view the game from two to three feet above the net.
      *(3) Watch the serving team for illegal positioning at the time of the serve.
      (4) Decide whether a ball is in play or dead.
      (5) Decide whether a point or side-out has been made and indicate decision with arm signal and verbal announcement.
      (6) Impose penalties for all violations of the rules.
      (7) Blow the whistle for time-out.
      (8) Recognize substitutes and call time-out for substitution.
      *(9) Decide whether both teams are ready to play or whether sufficient time has elapsed so that they should be in position.
      *(10) Control the play by blowing the whistle and/or signaling to indicate readiness to play prior to each serve.
      *(11) Order the play repeated should the serve occur before any indication is given to the server.
      *(12) Call fouls and blow the whistle if necessary when a foul has been made.
      (13) Make decisions on violations of the rules from the time the game begins until the scorebook is signed. The decisions shall include acts on or off the court during playing time, time-out, or between games.
      *(14) Check the score and if it is not in agreement with the visible scoreboard, announce the score at the end of each game.

(15) Make decisions on points not specifically covered in the rules.
(16) Carry out responsibilities as the official in charge of the game.

b. There will be one umpire who shall –

*(1) Take a position on the floor close to the net on the side of the receiving team and on the opposite side of the court from the referee.
*(2) Watch the receiving team for illegal positioning at the time of the serve.
(3) Call violations that cannot be seen by referee.
(4) Call violations occurring on her side of court.
(5) When necessary, blow the whistle to stop play and announce a decision.
(6) Follow the referee's arm signal for point or side-out.
(7) Blow the whistle for time-out and recognize substitutes for substitution.
(8) Sign the scorebook at end of match.

c. *Scorers.* There shall be two scorers, one furnished by each team. One of the scorers shall be official and keep the official record and score of the match. The official scorer shall be provided with a horn with which to signal. The other scorer shall serve as an assistant and check on the official scorer as well as operate the visible scoreboard. The choice of having the official scorekeeper shall rest with the home team.

The scorebook shall remain on the scorers' table throughout the match. There shall be no change of scorers at any time during the match except in the case of inefficiency.

The official scorer shall–

(1) Take position on the same side of court as the referee along with assistant scorer.
(2) Keep the official score of each game of the match.
(3) Before each game, obtain from the manager, coach, or captain of each team, a list of the names and numbers of players and substitutes, the person designated as captain, and the serving order.
*(4) Provide each linesman and the umpire with an official line-up of each team, indicating the numbers of players in correct serving order.
(5) Check to see that players follow the proper serving and rotation order.
(6) Sound horn when ball is dead to inform the referee when–

(a) A team does not follow the proper serving and rotation order.
(b) A game has been completed on the basis of score.
(c) Eight points have been scored by one team in the third game of a match.
(d) The captain, coach, or incoming substitute requests time-out for substitution.
(e) A player substitutes illegally.
(f) A team takes more than two time-outs for rest.
(g) There is disagreement concerning the score.

(7) Sign scorebook at end of match.

d. *Timekeepers.* There shall be two timekeepers, one furnished by each team. One of the timekeepers shall be official and shall operate the official timing device and timer's horn throughout the match. The team which does not have the official scorer shall have the official timekeeper.

The official timing device shall be used for the playing time and shall be placed so that it is clearly visible to both timekeepers. The assistant timekeeper is responsible for the timing device which is used to note the time for time-outs and the three-minute period between games.

The official timekeeper shall–

(1) Take position on the same side of the court as the referee along with assistant timekeeper.
(2) Start official timing device when server contacts the ball.
(3) Stop official timing device when the ball is dead.
(4) Stop official timing device when the referee or umpire blows whistle to indicate time-out.
(5) Sound horn at expiration of time-out.
(6) Sound horn at expiration of playing time. If the ball is in the air at the expiration of playing time, the timekeeper shall not sound the horn until the ball is dead and point or side-out is declared.
(7) Inform the referee when four minutes of actual playing time have elapsed in the third game of a match.
(8) Sign the scorebook at the end of the match.

*e. *Linesmen.* There shall be two linesmen, one furnished by each team. Linesmen may be used on all four corners when deemed necessary.

The linesmen shall –

*(1) Be positioned on the opposite corners of the court, out of the way of play, across court from and in line with the server (unless facilities prohibit this location).

(2) Clearly see one endline and one sideline.
*(3) Adjust her position during play to have always the clearest possible view of the line on which a violation is likely to occur.
(4) Signal good or out, using signals recommended for umpire and referee, whenever the ball strikes the floor near these lines.
*(5) Signal "out" when the ball crosses the net completely outside of the tape marker.
(6) Assist the scorer in seeing that players follow the serving order according to the line-up received from the scorers.
(7) Assist the referee, when requested, in making decisions related to faults in serving.
(8) Sound the whistle, if necessary, to stop play to give a decision related to her responsibilities.
*(9) Hold the game ball during time-out for rest when the team on her court has the serve.

3. DECISIONS
*a. Matters of fact. Decisions of the officials as to matters of fact are final. In case of opposing calls by the officials, the referee has the right to make the final decision.
b. Interpretation. The captain must question a decision involving interpretation of a rule at once, if a protest is to be filed later.
c. Protests. When a question pertaining to interpretation of the rules has not been settled but is to be carried to higher authority for decision, exact details of the game situation, including all players and their positions at the time of protest, with a clear description of the situation in question, shall be put into writing immediately. The game shall proceed as directed by the referee, who shall, at the end of the game, make a report of the protest to the rules interpreter.

Rule 7. Playing the Game

1. THE GAME. A game is completed when (a) one team scores a total of 15 points or (b) eight minutes of actual playing time have elapsed. The winning team must have at least a two-point advantage. If a team is not two points ahead when 15 points have been scored, or after eight minutes of actual playing time, play continues until one team is two points ahead.
2. SCORING. One point shall be awarded to the serving team for the infringement of any rule by the receiving team.

3. CAPTAIN'S CHOICE. A coin shall be tossed for the two captains. The winner of the toss may choose to take either the first service during the first game, or her choice of own court; the loser then takes whatever choice is left. At the beginning of subsequent games, the team that received first in the previous game shall have first serve in the following game.
4. BALL PUT IN PLAY. At the start of each game, the ball shall be put in play by the player in the right back position from within the serving area of her own court.
5. SERVING ORDER. The serving order must be followed by both teams. All six players must be included in any serving order.
   a. Each player has one term of service each time the proper serving order is repeated.
   b. Service shall alternate as side-out is called.
   c. Whenever a service is interrupted by time-out or exchange of courts in the third game, and not ended by side-out, the player is not considered to have completed her term of service.
6. ROTATION. Rotation does not occur until the first server from both teams has completed her first term of service. Thereafter, the team receiving the ball for service shall immediately rotate positions as indicated in the diagram on page 151.
7. LEGAL SERVE. The server may –
   a. Hit the ball directly off the holding hand.
   b. Hit the ball after tossing it from the holding hand.
   c. Hit the ball with one or both hands, opened or closed.
   d. Hit the ball with the arm(s).
8. SERVING OUT OF TURN.
   a. If a player serves out of turn, side-out shall be called as soon as the mistake is discovered, and any points made on the service before the error was discovered shall be cancelled. The serving order shall be corrected immediately.
   b. If the mistake in serving order occurs and is not discovered until after the opponents have gained the ball for service, but before they have begun to serve, the game shall be stopped, and all points made by the improper server shall be cancelled. The serving order shall be corrected immediately.
   c. If the mistake in serving order occurs but is not discovered until after the opponents have served, there shall be no loss of points. On the first dead ball, the serving order shall be corrected immediately.

9. PLAYING THE BALL. The ball must be given immediate impetus at contact. A player may not hit the ball twice in succession except as stated in 13c of this section. In playing the ball, a player may use any part of the body above and including the waist.
10. THREE CONTACTS BY TEAM. The ball may be contacted a total of three times by a team before it is sent over the net.
11. SIMULTANEOUS CONTACT. If two or more players of the same team contact the ball simultaneously, it is considered one play, and players involved may participate in the next play. This next play should be counted an additional contact.
12. BALL CROSSING THE NET.
    a. Some part of the ball must pass over either one of the markers on the net or within the two markers.
    b. If the ball touches the net on the return, it must touch the net on or between the markers and go over into the opponents' court.
    c. A ball, except a service, striking the net and going over is still in play.
    d. The ball may be played when any part of it has crossed the top of the net. It is not essential for the entire ball to be on a player's side of the net before it is played.
13. NET PLAY.
    a. A ball other than a service may be recovered from the net provided the player avoids touching the net.
    b. If two or more players from opposing teams contact the ball simultaneously above the net, any of the players involved are eligible to participate in the next play which shall be considered the first of three contacts allowed to the team.
    *c. If one or more player(s) is attempting to block and is contacted by the ball, this player is eligible to participate in the next play, which shall be considered the second contact for that team.
14. BALL TOUCHING BOUNDARY LINE. A ball touching a boundary line is good.
15. DEAD BALL. The ball is dead –
    a. After an official's decision which temporarily suspends play due to an infringement of a rule.
    b. When the ball strikes the floor within the boundary lines of the playing court.
    c. When the ball strikes the floor or an object outside the playing court.
    d. At any time deemed necessary by the referee or umpire.

16. EXCHANGE OF COURTS. At the end of each game of the same match, teams shall exchange courts. In the case of a third game being played, teams shall exchange courts after one team has scored eight points, or the first time the ball is dead after four minutes of play, whichever occurs first. The order of rotation shall not be altered with this exchange of courts.
17. CHANGING POSITIONS. At the beginning of a new game, the players may be rearranged in their positions. The scorers, umpires and linesmen shall be notified of change in positions of players and serving order.
18. TIME-OUT.
    a. Time-out may be called by either the referee or the umpire.
    b. Time-out shall not be called when the ball is in play except in the case of an injury to a player. When this occurs the play must be repeated.
    c. Time-out for rest may be requested by the coach or team captain at any time the ball is dead. This time-out shall not exceed one minute. During this time-out period, the players may leave the court in order to confer with their coaches at or near their benches. Only two such time-out periods are permitted each team during a game without penalty.
    d. Substitution. A maximum of 15 seconds shall be allowed for a substitution. When both teams wish to substitute, a maximum of 15 seconds shall be allowed each team. If either team consumes more than 15 seconds in the process, a time-out shall be charged to that team.
    e. Injury. Time-out for injury shall not exceed five minutes and this time-out shall be charged to the officials.
19. TIME BETWEEN GAME. The rest period between games of a match shall be three minutes.
*20. DEFAULTED GAME. In the case of a team losing by default on the first game of the match, that team shall be allowed the eight minutes of actual playing time of the game plus the three minutes between games before they must be ready for the subsequent game. If the defaulted game occurs because a team has been reduced to less than six players, the time between games shall be three minutes. A second default for the same team would result in a defaulted match.

Rule 8. Point, Side-out, and Double Foul

POINT. If any player on the receiving team commits any of the following acts, one point shall be scored for the serving team.
SIDE-OUT. If any player of the serving team commits any of the following acts, it shall be a side-out.

1. SERVES THE BALL ILLEGALLY
   a. Fails to give ball immediate impetus upon contact.
   b. Causes ball to contact the net.
   c. Fails to cause some part of the ball to pass over either one of the markers on the net or within the two markers.
   d. Causes ball to strike an object or land outside the playing court.
   e. Causes ball to strike an object directly over the court unless local ground rules alter this.
   f. Fails to be within own serving area.
   g. Commits a foot fault.
2. PLAYS THE BALL ILLEGALLY
   a. Fails to return the ball within opponents' court.
   b. Fails to cause some part of the ball to pass over either one of the markers on the net or within the two markers.
   c. Hits the ball illegally.
   d. Plays the ball more than once in succession, except as stated in Rule 7, Sections 11 and 13b and c.
   e. Becomes the fourth player on her team to contact the ball, except as stated under Rule 7, Sections 11 and 13b.
   f. Commits a body foul.
   g. Catches or touches the ball, either on or off the court, and calls it out.
   h. Plays the ball while supported by any player or object.
3. PLAYS ILLEGALLY AT NET
   a. Holds or pushes the ball against the net.
   b. Touches the net with any part of the body while the ball is in play. If the ball is driven into the net with such force it causes the net to contact a player on the opposing team, no foul shall be called, and the ball shall continue to be in play.
   *c. Reaches over the net.
      (1) If a player reaches over the net on a follow-through, a foul shall not be called.
      (2) If a player, in an attempt to block, reaches over the net on a follow-through, whether or not she touches the ball, a foul shall not be called, provided some part of the ball has crossed the net on the blocker's side before the follow-through occurs.
      (3) If, during an attempt to block a ball, the ball is hit against the net with such force that it causes the net to move under the fingers or hands of the blocker, no fouls shall be called.
   *d. Back line player leaves the floor from in front of the 10 foot spiking line in executing a spike.

e. Reaches under the net.
   (1) Touches the ball or a player of the opposing team when the ball is in play on the opponents' side of the net.
   (2) Interferes with the play of the opposing team by entering opponents' court.
f. Touches the floor on the opposite side of the center line when the ball is in play. If a player touches the opponents' court in completing a play, it shall be called a foul, even if she does not touch the floor until after the ball has hit the floor.

4. PLAYS IN AN ILLEGAL POSITION
   a. Fails to be in correct serving order when the ball is served.
   *b. Back line player goes to the net to block the ball.
5. ENTERS THE GAME ILLEGALLY
   a. Fails to follow the correct procedure for a substitute entering the game.
   b. Enters the game a third time.
   c. Re-enters the game after being disqualified.
6. DELAYS THE GAME
   a. Persistently consumes excess time before serving the ball.
   b. Consumes excess time in recovering the ball from out-of-bounds.
   c. Persistently rotates positions slowly.
   d. Team takes more than two allotted time-out periods for rest.
   e. Team takes time beyond the limit of 15 seconds to complete a substitution after that team has had two time-outs.
   f. Team fails to be ready to play without delay at the beginning of each game.
   *g. Any act which results in deliberate delay of the game.

DOUBLE FOUL. A double foul shall be called when players on opposing sides commit a foul simultaneously.

A foul committed by a player in the same play at the net in which an opponent also commits a foul shall be considered a double foul, even if the fouls do not occur at the same instant.

In case of a double foul, the play shall be repeated.

Rule 9. Conduct of Players, Substitutes, Coaches

1. The referee shall have power to warn, declare side-out or point, or to disqualify for the game or match any player who:
   a. Addresses officials persistently in regard to decisions.
   b. Makes derogatory remarks about or to officials.

c. Commits acts which are derogatory to officials or which tend to influence their decisions.
d. Makes personal or derogatory remarks about or to opponents.
e. Intentionally obstructs opponents' view of the server.
f. Commits any other act which is unsportsmanlike.

2. The referee shall have power to warn or declare side-out or point if any coach, official, substitute, or spectator connected with a team commits any of the following:
a. Deliberately coaches from outside the court.
b. Addresses officials persistently in regard to decisions.
c. Makes derogatory remarks about or to officials.
d. Commits acts which are derogatory to officials or which tend to influence their decisions.
e. Makes personal or derogatory remarks about or to opponents.
f. Commits any other gross violation of sportsmanship.

3. The coach has the privilege of going on the court during any time-out.

VOLLEYBALL SCORESHEET

FIRST GAME

TEAM RED

Serving Order	NAMES OF PLAYERS	No.	Times in Game	POINTS
1	Pat Salvatore	8	X	110 110
	Oletha Lunn	11	1	0
2	Glenda Binder	3	1	01X00
3	Darci Johnson	4	X	1010
	Jenny Dillon	15	1	X 0
4	Pat Schuh	7	1	11110100
5	Tina House	6	1	1001
6	Teresa Consier	1	1	00

TIME OUT X (2)

TEAM BLACK

Serving Order	NAMES OF PLAYERS	No.	Times in Game	POINTS
1	Mary Loeve	5	X²	110
	Donna Bonnell	9	X	010
2	Carol Wing	6	1	0 1010
3	Gail Pickett	2	1	110010
	~~Betty Thorpe~~ Donna Bonnell	~~8~~ 9	X 2	X 10(lost) 10
4	Dee Theiss	4	1	1010
5	Sandy Link	3	X	0
6	Linda Gibson	7	1	0

TIME OUT (1) (2)

FIRST SERVE RED

COURT SOUTH

GAME WON BY RED

SCORE 15-12

RUNNING SCORE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

RUNNING SCORE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

REFEREE Nancy Davies UMPIRE Pat Miller TIMER Lynn Burton

METHOD OF SCORING VOLLEYBALL

Serving Order. The names of players shall be entered in their order of service for the first game. Players can be identified by number or position. Points won during a term of service are indicated by tallying (/ / / /). These tallies shall represent the official record for determining the winner of the game. Record a zero (0) when a player finishes her term of service. Draw a diagonal line (/) through any point which has been officially removed and an X over the point if the scorer has made an error. The serving order may be changed at the beginning of the next game.

Running Score. Cross off the squares diagonally for each point scored.

Substitutes. In the column headed Times in Game cross out tally when player is removed from the game. Enter the substitute's name in the space provided, giving her the serving order of the player she replaced. Record whether it is the first or second time she has entered the game. If a player re-enters, write 2. Cross out the 2 if she is removed again, indicating that she may not play in that game again. When it is necessary that a substitition be made under the special provision stated in Rule 4, Sec. 3f, draw a line through the injured player's name, indicating that she may not re-enter the match. Write the abbreviation (Inj.) in the Points column. If no space is available to re-enter the incoming substitute's name, write her name above the injured player's name.

Time Out. When a team takes time-out (other than for a substitution), cross off the (1) following Time-Out. If a second time-out is taken, cross off the (2).

Blanks. First Serve, Court, Game Won By, etc., should be filled out with the appropriate information.

Officials. At the end of each game, the referee checks the scorebook and announces the score if it is not clearly visible to all. At the end of the match, the referee, the umpire, the official scorekeeper, and the official timekeeper sign the scorebook.

NOTE: Scorebooks for Official Volleyball (75 cents each) may be obtained from the Division for Girls and Women's Sports, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR CORECREATION VOLLEYBALL

In playing corecreation volleyball, DGWS rules should be followed with the following exceptions:

Rule 2. Net height:

For high schools, the official net height is 7 feet 4¼ inches.

For junior high schools and younger players, the official net height is seven feet.

For college and adult players, the official net height is eight feet.

Rule 4. The team shall consist of three girls and three boys who shall be placed in alternate positions on the floor.

Rule 7. When a ball is played by more than one player on a team, both a boy and girl must play it.

INTERPRETATIONS

Inquiries on interpretations of rules should be addressed to the volleyball committee member in charge of interpretations, JoAnne Thorpe, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Illinois 62901.

In writing, please include the number of the rule and the section to which your inquiry refers.

The committee welcomes your comments and suggestions for changes and clarification of the rules, and particularly your reactions to the experimental rules. See page 000. Send these to the chairman for 1971-1973, Lynne P. Higgins, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS OF OFFICIAL VOLLEYBALL RULES FOR ELEMENTARY OR JUNIOR HIGH PLAYERS

The following modifications of the Official Volleyball Rules are presented by the volleyball committee. The modifications are suggestions for changing the official rules to make the game more enjoyable for younger players. The committee urges all official rules be used except for the modifications suggested here. While modifications are designed to enable young players to enjoy the game, they are not to discourage the development of good skills and strategy.

Rule 1, Section 1.
PLAYING AREA. The court size may be reduced to a minimum of 25 feet by 50 feet.

Rule 1, Section 4.
SERVING AREAS. The distance for the serving line may be reduced to no less than 29 feet depending on the size and strength of the players.

Rule 2.
NET. The net may be reduced to no less than six feet, depending on the height of the players.

Suggestions for officiating: In general, all rules apply except that some laxity may be allowed in calling illegal hits. In cases where the ball has been hit illegally, calls should be more lenient, provided a team does not gain a scoring advantage by using the illegal hit.

RULES INTERPRETATIONS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. If there is 12 feet of space behind the endline, may a girl stand 10 feet behind the endline to serve the ball? (RULE 1, SEC. 4)
   Yes. The serving area is bounded on the right and left, and by the endline in front of the player, but no maximum depth is designated.

2. If there is not six feet of clearance behind the court on one end but more than six feet on the other, should the serving area be marked in the court the same distance on both sides? (RULE 1, SEC. 4)
   No. The serving area shall be marked into the court only on the side that has less than six feet of clearance to the wall.

3. Must a team default an entire match for failure to be identified by numbers on their playing uniforms? (RULE 4, SEC. 2; RULE 5, SEC. 5; RULE 7, SEC. 20)
   No. They have the eight minutes of actual playing time, plus the three minutes between games to get numbers and be ready to play the next game.

4. May the CF be overlapping the RB when the ball is served? (RULE 4, SEC. 2c)
   Yes. The CF must not be overlapping her respective back line player, in this case the CB, or the other players in her own line, the LF and RF.

5. Is it legal for the RB to put her hands on the waist of the RF while waiting for the serve? (RULE 4, SEC. 2c (4))
   Yes. The feet are the criteria by which illegal positioning is judged and if the feet of the back line player are clearly behind the feet of the forward line player, the position of the hands, head, or other parts of the body have no bearing on overlapping.

6. A team has only one girl who is an outstanding passer. Can she be used consistently as a setter regardless of whether or not she is in the front or back line? (RULE 4, SEC. 2d; RULE 8, SEC. 4b and c)
   Yes. Immediately after contact of the serve she may move from her respective position to set; however, she may not block or spike from in front of the spiking line when she moves from the back to the forward line.

7. A player is disqualified from the game for unsportsmanlike conduct. Who is considered a legal player that may replace her? (RULE 4, SEC. 3d and e)

Any player whose name was on the list of players and substitutes at the beginning of the game and who has not already entered the game or been previously substituted for any other player.

8. A back row player moves in front of the spiking line, stands with both feet on the floor, and hits the ball forcibly with a spiking arm action. Is this legal? (RULE 5, SEC. 19; RULE 8, SEC. 4c)
Yes, provided the ball is not deflected at a downward angle from above the height of the net.

9. Should a coach turn in the serving order incorrectly to the scorer and the game begins before the error is discovered, can the coach then correct her error? (RULE 6, SEC. 2c (3) and (5))
The serving order received from the coach before the game begins will be the official order. In the case where the error is not discovered until after the game starts, players must correct their positions to correspond with the order listed on the scoresheet and must be penalized under Rule 8, Section 4a or Rule 7, Section 8.

10. After the ball has been in play for several volleys, it lands near a boundary line. The linesman signals "in" and the umpire signals "out." How is this difference in calls resolved? (RULE 6, SEC. 3)
The referee has the final decision as to which call is correct or she may declare a replay.

11. During Player 6's serve, it is discovered that Player 3 has not served. What is the correct procedure? (RULE 7, SEC. 8a and c)
Player 6 is serving out of turn. All points made by her are cancelled. Points made by Players 4 and 5 stand, side-out is declared, and the team corrects its serving order; Player 5 becomes the right back player. When that team regains the serve, the team rotates and Player 6 serves.

12. Player 4 of the Red team finishes her term of service and the Green team serves. During the Green player's term of service it is discovered that Player 3 of the Red team did not serve. What is the correct procedure? (RULE 7, SEC. 8c)
On the first dead ball, the Red team corrects its serving order with Player 3 assuming the right back position and Player 4 assuming the right forward position. When the team regains the ball for service, Player 4 will serve. There is no loss of points.

13. Must the serve be received with a bounce pass? (RULE 7, SEC. 9)

No. The ball must be given immediate impetus at contact but the rule does not specify which skill should be used. The bounce pass is an effective method of counteracting a hard served ball and will result in legal contact more often than when an overhand pass is used.

14. The Green team serves. In returning the serve, the Red team makes the following plays: Players 1 and 2 hit the ball simultaneously but with one contact; Players 3 and 4 hit the ball simultaneously with but one contact and send it over the net. What is the official's decision? (RULE 7, SEC. 11)
Legal play. The Red team has played the ball only twice.

15. A player on the Blue team blocks a spike which goes straight into the air over her own court. No other player is close so she sets it to her teammate. Is this legal? (RULE 7, SEC. 13c)
Yes. This is a legal play and is considered the team's second hit.

16. If a team uses more than a minute for time-out for rest, how shall they be penalized? (RULE 7, SEC. 18c; RULE 8, SEC. 6d)
If the team has only used one if its allotted time-outs, a second time-out must be declared; if a team has used both time-outs, the time is allowed and point or side-out is declared.

17. Player A serves and the ball hits an overhead obstruction. Does the timekeeper stop the watch upon contact with the obstruction or upon the official's signal for point or side-out? (RULE 6, SEC. 2d (3); RULE 8, 1e)
The watch is stopped immediately upon ball contact with the obstruction because this constitutes a dead ball.

18. What happens when two players from opposing teams contact the ball simultaneously over the top of the net and allow the ball to rest momentarily between their hands? (RULE 8, SEC 2c; DOUBLE FOUL)
Double foul occurs and the play is repeated.

19. A player receives the serve by letting the ball rebound off of closed fists. Is this a double hit? (RULE 8, SEC. 2d)
If both fists contact the ball simultaneously it is not a double hit.

20. A player on the Blue team playing the CB position jumps into the air and hits the ball at a downward angle. As she lands, her right foot is in front of the spiking line. The ball goes across the net and lands on the opponents' court. Is this legal? (RULE 8, SEC. 4c)
Yes, if the takeoff on the jump was behind the spiking line.

21. Is repeatedly bouncing the ball prior to service illegal? (RULE 8, SEC. 6a)
Yes. If a player persists in bouncing the ball and if the official decides that this action is delaying the game, side-out must be declared. However, the official may choose to warn a player if, in her judgment, bouncing the ball is not a deliberate attempt to delay the game.

22. When the ground rule on low ceilings is that the ball shall be replayed if it contacts the ceiling, can anything be done to prevent a team from deliberately sending the ball to the ceiling in an effort to cause a replay? (RULE 8, SEC. 6g; RULE 9, SEC. 1f)
The official has the power to call point or side-out for any cause which in her opinion results in deliberate delay of the game or unsportsmanlike tactics.

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